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REPORT TO THE CONGRESS



INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA REFUGEES

DECEMBER 15, 1975

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INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

December 15, 1975

Dear Mr. President:

In accordance with the requirements of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, I am submitting the final report on the activities of the Interagency Task Force. The Task Force, which has been in operation for eight months, will complete its activities by the end of the year when the refugee reception centers close and all the Indochina refugees have begun their new lives in communities throughout the United States.

International aspects of the resettlement program were turned over to the Department of State on October 31. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare will assume responsibility in January for continuing programs related to the refugees and for the preparation of subsequent reports on those programs as required by you and by the Congress.

By the end of the year, some 130,000 refugees will have resettled in the United States. To date, of more than 140,000 persons who entered the U. S. system, fewer than 2,000 remain in the one reception center still in operation at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. Ninety-four percent of the refugees released have been resettled in the United States, five percent have gone to other countries, and one percent have been repatriated.

For the refugees, departure from the reception centers is only the beginning of a long process of resettlement that may last a generation. The hopes and aspirations of the refugees are high. They are students of the history of America and of her ideals, and they will inevitably be inspired to fully participate in American life. Their ability to do so will be the gauge of the success of their resettlement in the long run.

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

A number of other Federal agencies not directly associated with the Task Force also provided invaluable advice and assistance. The President's Advisory Commission on Refugees helped keep the public aware of the needs of the Indochina refugees and aided the Task Force in obtaining necessary resources. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration assisted in providing security checks required for the parole of refugees admitted into the United States. The Internal Revenue Service developed tax guidelines for refugees and their sponsors.

The activities of the Task Force in the last eight months can be visualized in three overlapping phases: evacuation, reception and resettlement. The first, evacuation, was implemented by the military services and foreign affairs agencies. The second phase, reception, also placed the heaviest burden upon the military services which had to, on extremely short notice, select and establish a number of Pacific staging areas and reception centers in the United States for the refugees. Staging areas were established at Utapao, Thailand; Subic Bay, Philippines; Guam and Wake. U. S. reception centers were provided by the Marine Corps at Camp Pendleton, California; the Air Force at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida; and the Army at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, and Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania. Throughout the first two phases, the responsibility for logistical support, including transportation, was borne almost entirely by the Defense Department and the military services.

The third phase of domestic Task Force activities, resettlement, is one that will be carried over to the HEW Refugee Task Force in January. Resettlement has been the most complex of the three phases of Task Force operations, particularly in its larger sense as it attempts to fully integrate the Indochina refugees into American society. This will require the fullest cooperation of all the Government agencies listed above, the continuing support of the President, the Congress, and the American people, and the professional abilities of the voluntary resettlement agencies.

Some 130,000 refugees will soon have been resettled in the United States. Through the generosity and diligence of their sponsors, whether individuals, families, communities, churches or civic organizations, most have adapted remarkably well to life in America. Indochina

refugees live in all 50 states and are employed in a wide range of jobs and professions; their children attend schools from kindergarten to universities, and adults are enrolled in community organized English classes and other orientation and educational programs. One of the primary jobs of the HEW Task Force will be to survey the success of the resettlement program and to recommend to appropriate Federal agencies, and to the Congress, remedial programs where and when deficiencies are noted. This ongoing evaluation process has begun with the publication of a report, "Vietnam Resettlement Operational Feedback" under a contract with HEW, using data available as of mid-July.*

While the initial evaluation report touches on a number of problems encountered in resettlement: e.g. some difficulty in finding jobs; difficulty in finding jobs commensurate with skills and experience; some lack of awareness of governmental benefits available, etc., it points out that eighty percent of the refugees surveyed were satisfied with their sponsorship arrangements, that only six percent were completely dissatisfied with their sponsors, and that half of the refugees surveyed liked their initial resettlement location well enough to express a desire to stay there permanently.

Data from the preliminary report also indicated that 65 percent of heads of households were employed, while an additional 18 percent were actively seeking employment. Only 18 percent of the refugees surveyed were receiving financial assistance.**

A second survey and report is underway and is due in mid-January. An HEW contractor will interview by phone refugees released from reception centers since the first report and also interview for a second time a percentage of those interviewed earlier. This survey plus a number of site visits will be continued by HEW. As more comprehensive reports are prepared, the HEW Task Force, in cooperation with the resettlement agencies, will develop approaches to resolve any widespread problems associated with resettlement.

*"First Wave Report - Vietnam Resettlement Operational Feedback - October 8, 1975." Contract No. HEW 100-76-0042

** A later HEW survey as of December 1 showed that 19.2 percent of the 124,080 refugees released into the U.S. as of that date had received financial assistance.

Statistical Summary

As of December 10, a total of 140,654 persons have been received into the U.S. refugee system, and 2,527 persons remain in reception centers. Of those released, 128,110 were resettled in the United States, 6,588 were resettled in other countries, and 1,546 had returned to Vietnam.*

It is anticipated that final sponsorship arrangements will have been made for all refugees by the end of December, 1975. While some departures may be delayed because of the difficulty of obtaining airline reservations during the holiday season, the reception center still in operation at Fort Chaffee will close as soon as arrangements can be made for the refugees remaining to join their sponsors.

About 116 refugees who have requested repatriation to Cambodia will reside temporarily in a halfway house to be provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Some 388 other refugees requesting repatriation to either Vietnam or Cambodia have accepted sponsorships and will live in American society until the UNHCR is able to arrange for their return.

Interagency Nature of the Task Force's Operation

From its inception, the Interagency Task Force has tested the ability of working levels of several government agencies to cooperate effectively. During the course of its eight month life, the Task Force has undergone a transition from a foreign affairs agency to one whose orientation is now almost completely domestic.

If history judges the resettlement effort to have been a success, credit will have to be given to many agencies of Government. Because of the extraordinary measures of interdependence and cooperation, it is not possible to single out all the contributions of any single agency. Military officers, for example, became

* The discrepancy between the number of persons received and the number released is accounted for by the fact that 1,807 persons received were American citizens or permanent resident aliens, whose departure from the system were not recorded as releases, and that 76 persons died in the reception centers.

concerned with profound human and social questions; HEW officials worried about Naval and Air Force transport problems; Labor Department officials did consular work and Foreign Service Officers worked as employment agents.

The backbone of the Task Force's activities during the evacuation and reception phases was, of course the Defense Department. It would have been impossible, without its support and that of the military services, even to conceptualize a transport and logistical framework adequate to meet the challenge. Incredibly, that framework was established and coordinated by a handful of military officers and civilian professionals who served as the link between the Task Force and the vast operational and logistical resources available in the Department of Defense.

The leadership at the staging areas and reception centers was shared equally by a civilian coordinator and a military officer. The military Commander, who reported through Defense Department channels, was responsible for all facilities, and logistical support required by the Senior Civil Coordinator, whose authority came from the Director of the Task Force.

Administration of the centers was largely in the hands of civilian Indochina experts, most of them employees of the Agency for International Development, the State Department and the U. S. Information Agency --former members of the U. S. Mission in Vietnam and Cambodia. The experience and language skills of these officials was invaluable, not only in the narrow sense of communicating with the refugees but also in providing a sympathetic link between the refugees and some of the other Americans with whom they had to deal. In one instance, the Civil Coordinator came from a domestic agency, HEW. HEW also provided skilled specialists to staff the reception centers as did the Department of Labor, which provided efficient job search and job matching technical assistance and expansion to IATF operations, and INS, which was generally responsible for security checks for the refugees and for their parole into the United States. All the facilities were Defense Department installations, and the outstanding support of the military services was basic to whatever success the program has enjoyed.

As the major funding and administrative agent, the State Department provided a large cadre of budgetary, administrative, and logistical talent to the Task Force structure. The high priority accorded the program by senior State Department officials, and their continuing cooperation, ensured the viability of Task Force operations. Additionally, the State Department staffed the Task Force's International Resettlement Office which was responsible for negotiations on behalf of refugees who wished to settle in other countries. This office also performed the important function of selecting and processing some 20,000 refugees stranded in third countries into the IATF system, and striving to effect family reunifications throughout the refugee population.

The State Department also made its communications facilities available to the Task Force. In addition, Foreign Service officers in Embassies and Consulates abroad were of great assistance to the Task Force, particularly in matters of international resettlement.

From the early days of the Task Force operations, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has been an active contributor. OMB staff members helped develop early budgetary projections and assisted the Task Force Comptroller in working out reimbursement procedures between State Department and the Department of Defense.

Of particular note was the assistance of OMB in stabilizing the staffing patterns through interagency details and in responding to the Task Force's requests for assistance in management plans and operations.

Since its establishment, The President's Advisory Committee on Refugees has worked aggressively on behalf of the refugee resettlement program and has contributed substantially to the success of this program.

The Committee has been of considerable assistance in keeping public attention focused on refugee resettlement and in assisting the Task Force in obtaining the resources required to implement this program. At the Committee's recommendation, the Task Force established a toll-free line to provide information and assistance to refugees, and implemented a public information campaign which included regional media solicitations for sponsors and resulted in a national Public Broadcasting Service television series.

The Advisory Committee established effective liaison with public groups and national organizations. Its activities with labor organizations have been most helpful with regard to refugee employment.

Throughout the resettlement program, the Advisory Committee has played an important and creative role in its contributions to this program. The Task Force extends its thanks to the Chairman, the members and the staff of the Committee for their assistance and support.

The Task Force is also grateful to the Chairmen and Members of the Federal Regional Councils (FRCs) throughout the country. The FRCs assisted in the coordination of support and relief programs for refugees after resettlement, and are continuing to work with HEW in implementing continuing programs.

The Department of Labor was an integral part of the work of resettlement. It assisted the voluntary resettlement agencies in job skill evaluations and job matching. Through its related State Employment Security Agencies (SESA), which sent representatives to each of the U.S. reception centers, DOL provided and continues to provide a variety of employment to refugees, either directly or through their sponsors or resettlement agencies. Labor market information was provided and interpreted by DOL on an ongoing basis to the resettlement agencies to aid them in identifying areas of high unemployment, in identifying areas where specific job skill requirements had not been satisfied by the local labor market, and in avoiding refugee resettlement in areas of high unemployment. In Washington, DOL liaison officials developed methods for creating and investigating offers of sponsorship based on employment opportunities, identified training and related needs, and investigated and responded with assistance to other units of the Task Force when problems surfaced concerning employment and unemployment.

The Justice Department's primary contribution was through the work of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which, in June, during the peak of its operations related to Indochina refugees, devoted 2.6 percent of its

total available manpower to clearance and parole procedures. INS also served as the clearinghouse for refugee security checks, the information for which came from the Departments of State and Defense, the CIA, DEA and FBI.

The U. S. Marshals Service of the Department of Justice assigned 176 deputy U. S. marshals, including many from its Special Operations Group, to Guam and Camp Pendleton over a 116 day period to provide security for refugees requesting repatriation. Marshals were also responsible for security on flights for repatriates between Camp Pendleton and Guam. The marshals performed an outstanding service in keeping a sensitive situation under control.

The Attorney General also provided the Task Force with the full time services of an attorney who, as General Counsel, dealt with the many legal issues inherent in the resettlement activities and the operation of the Task Force, including several which had little or no precedent in traditional governmental operations. Members of the Criminal Division, Civil Division and the offices of several United States Attorneys provided valuable assistance on many matters.

USIA, in addition to its role of providing staff and expertise for running the reception centers, also was responsible for staffing the Public Affairs Office and the Office of Special Projects which prepared bilingual orientation publications and other informational materials for the refugees. Equipment for videotapes and the technical expertise of USIA media specialists enabled the Task Force to present a wide variety of seminars and teaching aids to the refugees at the reception centers. Upon their departure from the camps, the refugees carried with them newspapers, cross cultural booklets, directories of domestic programs to aid them during resettlement, dictionaries, maps, and other general orientation materials. The talented writers from USIA designed and prepared these essential resettlement aids.

From the early days of the program, the General Services Administration provided a broad range of management and budgetary technical assistance. GSA was extremely helpful in leasing space for the Task Force and its computer facility in record time. GSA has also spearheaded the complicated excess property disposition after the closing of the reception centers.

The Small Business Administration, on its own initiative, hired a group of Vietnamese and American business experts to give seminars in the camps on how refugees can apply for small business loans. The seminars and follow-up information have served as a useful vehicle for several Vietnamese small businesses to get launched in this country.

The Department of Transportation, along with the Federal Aviation Administration, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Interstate Commerce Commission assisted the Task Force in its travel arrangements for the refugees, particularly travel from reception centers to resettlement locations.

Complicated issues of piaster exchange, gold exchange procedures at the reception centers, and tax policies for refugees and their sponsors were handled effectively by the Treasury Department. In Annex E is the recent policy statement from the Internal Revenue Service which highlights tax considerations for refugees and their sponsors.

A representative of the Department of Housing and Urban Development working at the Task Force Headquarters compiled information on housing from HUD field offices and disseminated it to the voluntary resettlement agencies and to refugees and their sponsors. HUD field offices have provided assistance and advice to refugees eligible for federally assisted housing programs.

Resettlement

The primary Government agency responsible for the resettlement of Indochina refugees is the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The resettlement mandate of the Interagency Task Force is resettlement only in its most narrowly defined sense, that is, the movement of the refugees out of the reception centers and their initial placement with sponsors. HEW contributed significantly to this initial phase of resettlement. It established health screening procedures and educational programs at the reception centers. It

sent guidelines to states and localities on administration of medical care, social services, and cash assistance programs on behalf of the refugees and set criteria for reimbursement of certain costs associated with those programs as well as certain costs incurred by State and local educational agencies where refugee children are enrolled. HEW also set up procedures for allocating certain resources to State agencies for English language training for adult refugees. It organized courses designed to assist refugee physicians to prepare for the equivalency examination administered by the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates, and it proposed approaches for the handling of the sensitive problem of proper care for unaccompanied children among the Indochina refugees. Through its Social Security Administration, it issued each refugee expeditiously a Social Security card to enable him to begin an active role in the labor market.

This is only the beginning, though. When the mandate of IATF expires, HEW will take over responsibility for the long-term aspects of resettlement involving the full participation of the Indochina refugees in the benefits and responsibilities of life in the United States.

Among its continuing responsibilities, HEW will work through its regional offices to ensure that existing HEW services within each region work to support refugee resettlement. At the national level, HEW will augment the provision of services by local health, education and welfare agencies through the use of a selective problem analysis and solving capability. It will focus on certain specific problems such as the care of unaccompanied children and of refugees requiring long-term medical or other institutional treatment. It will participate in selective surveys to assess the success of refugee resettlement and adjustment. It will maintain a Washington hot-line for referral of problems, and it will continue publication and distribution of the popular Task Force newsletter, New Life (Doi Song Moi), in trilingual format.

HEW's Office of Education Refugee Task Force, in implementing its educational aid has discovered a wide dispersal of the refugees not only among the States but also within each State. For example, 75 percent of the school districts enrolling refugees have fewer than 20

refugees enrolled in the district scattered among several schools. About 85 percent of the schools enrolling Indochinese children have fewer than 10 in each school. Only 28 school districts out of 864 which submitted applications to the Office of Education for transitional assistance grants to local school districts had enrollments exceeding 100 refugees.

The voluntary resettlement agencies are the prime movers and the first recourse of resettlement. The nine voluntary agencies initially called upon by the Task Force to take first line responsibility for resettlement of the Indochina refugees all had proved their effectiveness in earlier refugee programs, those having their roots in World War II, and the more recent Hungarian and Cuban refugee movements.

The work of these agencies was later supplemented by a number of state and local governments whose elected leaders generously and courageously took upon themselves the responsibility of resettling within their communities large numbers of refugees, and by a number of other agencies. A list of resettlement agencies will be found in Annex C.

The resettlement agencies contracted with the Task Force for resettlement in the long-term sense of the word and are the first recourse of refugees and sponsors if and when questions or problems arise. HEW will maintain a liaison with the resettlement agencies, both centrally and through regional offices, to ensure completion of successful resettlement of the refugees and to assist in the development of supportive follow-up mechanisms to facilitate refugee adjustment.

The resettlement agencies, whether religiously oriented, secular, or as in some cases governmental, were responsible for the actual details of resettlement. They interviewed and counseled the refugees; they sought out, encouraged and verified sponsors, whether individuals, families, churches, civic organizations or other groups; and they spent long painstaking hours arranging amenable matches between sponsors and refugees, and following up on many important details required to develop a viable long term resettlement arrangement.

The Red Cross supplemented the work of the resettlement agencies. Under a five million dollar contract from the Task Force, the Red Cross provided communications facilities which were particularly valuable for purposes of family reunification. It served as a liaison office for purposes of international resettlement. It provided recreational and entertainment facilities at the reception centers. And the Red Cross made available to the refugees its substantial relief facilities, not only in the reception centers, but in localities throughout the country where refugees resettled.

The Young Men's Christian Association and the Salvation Army, along with a number of other charitable organizations, also made generous contributions to the well-being and morale of the refugees through recreation programs and entertainment, and the distribution of clothing and relief supplies.

International Resettlement

As of December 10, a total of 6,588 refugees received into the IATF system have elected to resettle in other countries. Most of these persons went to Canada or France, some because of family ties, some because they spoke French, but little or no English, and some because of cultural affinities.

All of the refugees who have chosen to leave the U.S. system, whether to be repatriated or to be resettled in third countries, have done so voluntarily. The numbers so far: 6,588 refugees who have resettled in third countries, and 2,050 refugees who have either been repatriated or expressed a desire to be, represent a total of only 8,638 refugees leaving the system, far fewer than the 20,000 who were originally expected to depart. Initially, it will be recalled, it was estimated that a total of 150,000 refugees would enter the United States system, of whom 130,000 would resettle permanently in the U.S. and 20,000 would either be repatriated or resettle abroad. In fact, 128,110* persons have already resettled in the United States out of a total of 136,244* refugees released from the system. Thus, 94.0 percent of the Indo-china refugees have apparently elected to remain in the U.S. rather than the 86.7 percent initially estimated.

* Excludes 1,807 American citizens and permanent resident aliens.

During the period between May and mid-July some 8,000 refugees who left Indochina by their own means and found themselves stranded in third countries were admitted to the IATF system. Subsequently, with the consent of the Congress, an additional 12,000 refugees in third countries were admitted. Most of these refugees were either former employees of the U. S. Government and their dependents, or relatives of persons already in the United States.

October 31 was the final date for such movement of refugees into the IATF system. On that date, the Office of International Resettlement in the Task Force returned to the Office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs in the State Department which assumed responsibility for the approval of any further admissions of Indochina Refugees to the United States. It was estimated at that time that there were about 80,000 Indochina refugees in Thailand and a small number in other countries in Southeast Asia, some of whom would be eligible to enter the U.S. as refugees.

Repatriation

In keeping with the United States' principle of freedom of movement and anticipating the possibility that a number of the Indochina refugees would want to be repatriated, Task Force officials, during the early stages of activities, turned to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the traditional intermediary in instances where the countries involved do not maintain diplomatic relations. The UNHCR agreed to seek ways to assist voluntary repatriates.

A group of Vietnamese Air Force personnel were the first to request repatriation on May 3. Subsequently over 2,000 refugees expressed a desire to return to their native countries.

On July 8, in response to an appeal from the UNHCR, the U. S. agreed to provide two million dollars to the UNHCR for its cost and the travel costs for repatriates if and when Vietnamese and Cambodian authorities accepted their return.

On August 19, a group of refugees on Guam who had requested repatriation to Vietnam signed a petition requesting that they be given a Vietnamese ship to sail back to Vietnam. The petition pointed out that most of the signers had become separated from wives, children, parents or other close family members who remained in Vietnam and that many of their number had left Vietnam involuntarily.

The signing of the petition marked the beginning of a period of mounting anxiety and tension among the residents of the repatriate camp on Guam. There were numerous demonstrations, some of them violent, and continuing demands that the repatriates be given a ship to sail to Vietnam.

On September 19, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees visited Vietnam and discussed prospects for repatriation of the refugees with Vietnamese and Cambodian authorities there. On his return, he reported that it was not likely that there would be any quick response to his overtures on behalf of the would-be repatriates.

On hearing the news, the 1,541 signers of the August 19 petition renewed and reinforced their demands that they be given a ship to sail back to Vietnam. On September 30, under directions from the Task Force, which provided the necessary funds, the U. S. Navy on Guam undertook the repair and provisioning of the Vietnamese freighter, Vietnam Thuong Tin I. All refugees requesting repatriation to Vietnam were advised that the U. S. would accede to their demands, the ship was being made ready, and would be turned over to a group of Vietnamese refugees who would sail it back to Vietnam. It was made clear to the repatriates that the United States would assume no responsibility for their safety or welfare once they departed U. S. territorial waters, and that the United States had no way of knowing whether Vietnamese authorities would allow the ship to land in Vietnam, or what the fate of the passengers would be.

All the refugees who had been in the continental United States and wanted to board the ship were on Guam by the night of October 15. Each of the repatriates was interviewed before boarding by a Task Force team of Vietnamese speaking Americans to ensure that each individual understood his or her freedom of choice in deciding whether to sail. The ship sailed with 1,546 repatriates aboard at 12:49 p.m. local time from Guam on October 16.

The UNHCR met with Task Force and State Department officials on October 31 and reported that he had been informed by Vietnamese authorities of the arrival of the Vietnam Thuong Tin I and its acceptance in Vietnam. He said he had also been asked to provide relief assistance for the repatriates which he agreed to do without using funds supplied by the United States.

A census was taken among the remaining refugees to ascertain the number requesting repatriation as of November 14. A total of 504 persons had expressed a desire to return home as of that date: 174 to Cambodia, 40 of whom were already living with sponsors, and 330 to Vietnam, 228 of whom were already sponsored.

During a visit to the reception center at Indian-town Gap on November 12, the UNHCR expressed his continuing concern for those refugees wishing to be repatriated and agreed to continue to work on their behalf. Those who accepted sponsorship offers, he said, would still be eligible for repatriation when approval was given by the authorities in Vietnam and Cambodia.

Any refugees wishing to register their desire to be repatriated should contact the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, New York, N.Y. 10017 directly or through the offices of local American Red Cross chapters.

Reception Center Operations

With the departure of the Vietnam Thuong Tin I, the small remaining refugee population on Guam was moved to the mainland. The reception center on Guam closed officially on October 31. 127 third country nationals who had been evacuated from Vietnam by the United States -- citizens of the Philippines, Korea and Taiwan -- were allowed to remain on Guam, with free housing and subsistence provided until December 31 to give them an opportunity to find jobs.

The Camp Pendleton reception center also closed on October 31, leaving only two reception centers in operation, at Indiantown Gap and Fort Chaffee. The reception center at Eglin Air Force Base had closed on September 15, as reported in the last Report to the Congress, and Indian-town Gap closed on December 15.

Facilities provided at the reception center were described in the Report to the Congress dated September 15. All the facilities and services described in that report are still being provided to the refugees remaining in the operating center, although the primary emphasis now is on final arrangements for their resettlement and the closing of the reception center.

Funding Status

Total funding availability to the Indochina Evacuation and Resettlement Program is \$505,277,454. As of November 30, total obligations were \$358,915,625. The largest portions have been obligated as follows: The Department of Defense for facilities and maintenance of the reception centers (\$122,775,000), the Department of Defense for air and ship transportation (\$100,231,000), and contracts with resettlement agencies (\$68,485,000). An analysis of the source of funds and their obligations follows:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Total Available</u>	<u>Obligations As of 11/30</u>	<u>Amount Available</u>
AID Funded by Presidential Determination	2,277,454	2,277,454	- 0 -
AID Funded by Indo- china Postwar Re- construction	98,000,000	98,000,000	- 0 -
State Portion of Refugee Act of 1975 (includes DOD & INS portions)*	305,000,000	227,877,691	77,122,309
HEW Portion of Refugee Act of 1975*	<u>100,000,000</u>	<u>30,760,480</u>	<u>69,239,520</u>
Total	\$505,277,454	358,915,625	146,361,829

*Represents amount appropriated in PL 94-24.

Issues for the Future

As the Interagency Task Force prepares to turn over lead responsibility for the Indochina Refugee Resettlement domestic program to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, it has no illusions that it can predict all the problems that may arise or questions that may have to be resolved.

One of the most important considerations will be the development of procedures for the refugees who wish to become American citizens. As parolees with indefinite voluntary departure status, Indochina refugees do not participate in the full-range of benefits available to U. S. citizens and permanent resident aliens. Most Indochina refugees cannot be employed by the U. S. Civil Service nor can they enlist in the military services, although some, particularly those with military skills might wish to do so if it were possible. The Task Force has consistently advocated measures which would allow the refugees who wish to remain in the United States permanently to take the first step towards citizenship by becoming permanent resident aliens.

Procedures have been developed for physicians among the refugees to establish their credentials in the United States. Graduates of Medical Schools in Vietnam and Cambodia are eligible to take the equivalency examination administered bi-annually by the Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG). Courses for refugee physicians will be given throughout the country by contractual arrangements with the Health Resources Administration of HEW in preparation for the ECFMG examination to be given in the summer of 1976. Other professionals among the refugees, notably dentists, nurses, pharmacists, lawyers and educators, however, face considerably more difficulty in establishing their qualifications to practice in this country.

In fact, most of the refugees, not only the professionals, are finding their skills underutilized. The reasons are many. Language is perhaps the biggest obstacle to refugees wanting to put their experience to useful purpose. The fact the U. S. is still in the process of recovering from a recession is also a primary consideration. Underemployment will be one of the main problems facing those who have responsibility for the interests of the refugees.

One of the great concerns of the Interagency Task Force has been for the welfare of unaccompanied children among the Indochina refugees. Unaccompanied children are those who either have no known relatives or established ties with other refugees, whose relatives or other persons they were with indicated they no longer wished to care for the children, who did not wish to remain with their relatives or other persons they accompanied, or for whom there was some suspicion that they were being retained against their will. HEW Regional Offices plan to work with State social services agencies to ensure that the process of adjustment of these children continues and to assist in the resolution of issues related to the future adjustment of refugee children who are without parents in this country. As of November 24, 440 had been placed in foster homes.

INS has been investigating similar cases of 2,043 children brought to the United States in "Operation Baby Lift." Investigations have been completed on 1,995 of these children. 1,657 of them have been determined to be orphans, and prospective adoptive parents are being told by INS that they may file an I-600 to have the children classified as orphans. Those so classified may be adopted. INS is also working with the State Department to see if persons claiming to be parents of any of the other 338 come forward. During the course of a case still pending in the United States District Court in the Northern District of California in which the plaintiffs are seeking to compel the INS to provide for reunification with their families if they are illegally here, INS has announced it will cooperate in returning those children found to have two living parents. Children whose status cannot otherwise be determined will be continued in a parolee status.

Also facing an uncertain future are about 80,000 Indochina refugees still stranded in Thailand and in a number of other countries in Southeast Asia. The State Department has agreed to undertake joint efforts with INS to parole additional refugees on a selective basis, particularly from Thailand, where quotas have been outstripped by the number of eligible refugees. State and Justice will study the question of whether additional refugees can be admitted to the United States within the overall parole ceiling of 150,000 agreed to with the Congress in May and using funds already appropriated.

A number of refugees remaining in third countries have been closely associated with the United States or former Indochinese governments, and are not in a position to resettle permanently in the countries where they now find themselves. If admitted to the United States, they would enter through traditional resettlement channels and not through the Task Force reception center system.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare will address itself to other problem areas which arise in connection with resettlement. Results of surveys as well as direct communications from refugees, sponsors, or resettlement agencies can be expected to point up any deficiencies which will require the cooperation of interested Federal agencies and the continued support of the Congress and the American public.

Conclusion

Migration has never been easy. Most Americans are, in a sense, immigrants, and have only to look back into their own ancestry to discover the sacrifices entailed in setting up a new life in this great country.

The Indochinese refugees are no different from their predecessors. It may be a generation before they are fully assimilated into American life. Those who want to become Americans will undoubtedly be led by their studies of American history and institutions to expect to be granted an early opportunity to participate in the rights and benefits that accrue to all Americans as well as the concurrent responsibilities.

The warmth and generosity that have characterized the welcome given to the refugees serve as reaffirmation of the awareness by Americans of their roots and the ideals of their society. Certainly there is awareness also of the contributions former immigrants have made to the character of our civilization.

The interchange between the Indochinese refugees and other Americans has only begun. There is every reason to hope and expect that as it continues it will be richly invigorating and rewarding to all.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

- April 8 through April 15 State Department officials consult with House and Senate Committees regarding use of Attorney General's "parole" authority for evacuees from Indochina.
- April 12 U. S. Embassy, Phnom Penh closes. Last Americans are evacuated in operation "Eagle Pull".
- April 12 through April 17 U. S. Mission, Geneva, is asked to request assistance from UNHCR and ICEM in locating third countries willing to accept refugees from Indochina.
- April 14 Parole is authorized for dependents of American citizens currently in Vietnam
- April 18 The President asks twelve Federal agencies "to coordinate... all U. S. Government activities concerning evacuation of U. S. citizens, Vietnamese citizens, and third country nationals from Vietnam and refugee and resettlement problems relating to the Vietnam conflict" and names Ambassador L. Dean Brown as his Special Representative and Director of the Special Interagency Task Force
- April 19 Parole is extended to include categories of relatives of American citizens or permanent resident aliens who are petition holders.
- April 22 The Interagency Task Force asks civil and military authorities on Guam to prepare a safe haven estimated to be required for 90 days in order to provide care and maintenance for an estimated 50,000 refugees. The first to pass through the area arrive the following day.
- April 25 The Attorney General authorizes parole for additional categories of relatives, Cambodians in third countries and up to 50,000 "high-risk" Vietnamese.

- April 27 The Task Force requests all American missions overseas to take up the possible resettlement of refugees as a matter of urgency.
- April 29 U. S. Embassy, Saigon, closes. Operation Frequent Wind removes last Americans and Vietnamese by helicopter from staging sites in Saigon. The sea-lift and self-evacuation continue. Camp Pendleton, California opens as a refugee center prepared to care for 18,000 refugees.
- May 2 Fort Chaffee, Arkansas opens as a refugee reception center prepared to care for 24,000 refugees.
- May 4 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida opens as a refugee reception center prepared to accept 2,500 refugees (a figure later increased to 5,000).
- May 5 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.
- Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee in connection with the Administration's request for \$507 million to run the refugee program.
- May 7 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee.
- Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House International Relations Committee.
- May 8 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Judiciary Committee.
- May 12 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

- May 13 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees.
- May 14 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law.
- May 19 The White House announces the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees, with Chairman John Eisenhower heading a distinguished list of members (See p. 8)
- May 22 Ambassador Brown and senior Task Force officials testify before the House Judiciary Subcommittee.
- A House and Senate conference committee agrees on the language of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, appropriating \$405 million for the Administration's refugee program.
- May 24 The Act becomes PL 94-23 as the President signs it into law.
- May 27 Ambassador Brown returns to his post at the Middle East Institute and the President asks Mrs. Julia Vadala Taft, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare for Human Development, to act as Director of the Interagency Task Force until arrangements are completed for organizing the Government's efforts for the longer term.
- May 28 A fourth Stateside reception center is opened at Fort Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania, and receives its first refugees.
- May 29 The UNHCR sends a representative to Stateside reception center, (Fort Chaffee) to interview individuals who have indicated a desire to return to Vietnam and whose names had been furnished earlier. Representatives of the UNHCR have been working similarly on Guam for several weeks, will go to Pendleton and Indiantown Gap next week and to Eglin thereafter.

- June 6 HEW establishes a special Task Force with representatives of the American Medical Association, the American Association of Medical Colleges, the Educational Commission on Foreign Medical Graduates, and a number of programs within HEW that deal with training and placement of physicians in the U.S.
- June 15 The President sends a Report to the Congress as required by PL 94-23.
- June 16 General Accounting Office issues its initial report to Congress on the refugee program.
- June 23 State of Washington contracts with the Task Force to resettle more than 1,000 refugees.
- City of Indianapolis contracts with the Task Force to resettle 200 refugees.
- July 5 First of a series of regional meetings with local government officials and representatives of resettlement agencies held in New York City.
- July 6 Subic Bay, Philippines refugee reception center closes.
- July 9 State of Maine contracts with the Task Force to resettle 300 refugees.
- July 14 Jackson County, Missouri contracts with the Task Force to resettle 250 refugees.
- July 17 Task Force Director (et al) testifies before the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law.
- July 21 Principal operational responsibility for the Task Force is transferred from the Department of State to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Julia Vadala Taft is named as Director of the Task Force.

- July 21 Representatives of the voluntary resettlement agencies testify before the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law.
- July 24 Task Force Director, representatives of the voluntary resettlement agencies, et al, testify before the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees.
- July 30 Second regional meeting held in Boston.
- July 31 Tentative planning summary for phasedown of Task Force operations released.
- August 1 Wake Island reception center closes.
- Attorney General extends parole authority to additional Indochina refugees stranded in "third countries."
- August 10 President Ford visits resettlement center at Fort Chaffee.
- August 15 Regional meeting in San Francisco.
- August 21 Regional meetings held in Chicago and Philadelphia.
- August 22 State of Oklahoma contracts with the Task Force to resettle 1,000 refugees including 414 students at Southeastern Oklahoma State and Connors College.
- Sept. 3 State of Iowa contracts with the Task Force to resettle at least 500 refugees, most of whom will be Thai Dam or "Black Thai."
- Sept. 9 Chinese Benevolent Association of Los Angeles contracts with the Task Force to resettle more than 2,000 Indochina refugees of Chinese descent.
- Sept. 12 Regional Meeting in Denver.
- Sept. 15 Eglin Air Force Base, Florida refugee reception center closes.

- Sept. 23 The President transmits the Second Report to the Congress on the activities of the Inter-agency Task Force.
- Sept. 30 Decision made to accede to demands of repatriates on Guam for a ship to be sailed by them to Vietnam.
- Oct. 8 Task Force Director testifies before the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship and International Law.
- Oct. 11 Public Broadcasting System airs a one hour television program on the Indochina Refugee Resettlement Program.
- Oct. 16 The Vietnamese freighter, Vietnam Thuong Tin I, sails from Guam bound for Vietnam with 1,546 repatriates aboard.
- Oct. 31 Last date for movement of Indochina refugees stranded in third countries into the U. S. refugee system. Henceforth, admission of refugees into the United States is the responsibility of the Department of State.
- Oct. 31 UN High Commissioner for Refugees meets with Task Force and State Department officials. UNHCR agrees to accept responsibility for Cambodian refugees who do not wish to accept sponsorship offers and desire to be repatriated.
- Oct. 31 Reception centers on Guam and at Camp Pendleton, California close.
- Nov. 6 Internal Revenue Service releases a pamphlet on tax status of refugees from Southeast Asia and their sponsors.
- Nov. 12 UN High Commissioner for Refugees visits reception center at Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania.
- Nov. 18 State of New Mexico contracts with the Task Force to resettle 300 refugees.
- Nov. 20 Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of New York contracts with the Task Force to resettle 300 Indochina refugees of Chinese descent.
- Dec. 15 Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Pennsylvania, refugee reception center closes.

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE

Senior Members

Julia V. Taft, Director, Interagency Task Force (IATF), HEW

Robert V. Keeley, Deputy Director (IATF), Department of State

James M. Wilson, Jr., Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs
(D/HA), Department of State

Foster Collins, Deputy to the Special Assistant for National
Security (ONS), Department of Treasury

Roger E. Shields, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic
Affairs (ISA), Department of Defense

Lt. General Maurice F. Casey, USAF, Deputy Director for
Logistics, Joint Chiefs of Staff

General Leonard F. Chapman, Commissioner, Immigration and
Naturalization Service (INS), Department of Justice

Fred Zeder, Director of Territorial Affairs (DOTA), Department
of Interior

Maurice Hill, Deputy Director, Office of Placement Support and
Development, Department of Labor

Don Wortman, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program Systems,
Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Abner Silverman, Counselor to the Assistant Secretary for
Housing Management, Department of Housing and Urban Development

Judith T. Connor, Assistant Secretary for Environment, Safety
and Consumer Affairs, Department of Transportation

Arthur Z. Gardiner, Assistant Administrator, East Asia Bureau,
Agency for International Development

Fernando Oaxaca, Associate Director for Management and Operations,
Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

Edward E. Rusk, Chief of East Asia Logistics, Intelligence
Community Staff

THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REFUGEES

Chairman
Ambassador John Eisenhower

Joseph Alioto, Mayor
San Francisco, California

Archbishop Joseph Bernardin
President
U. S. Catholic Conference

Ashby Boyle
National Youth Chairman
March of Dimes

Dr. W. Sterling Cary
President
National Council of Churches

Mrs. Gaetana Enders
Wife of Assistant Secretary
of State

Dan Evans
Governor
State of Washington

Maurice Ferrer
Mayor
Miami, Florida

Minor George
Republican Heritage Leader

Edgar Kaiser, President
Kaiser Industries

Philip Klutznick
Past President
B'nai Brith

William J. Kuhfuss
President
American Farm Bureau

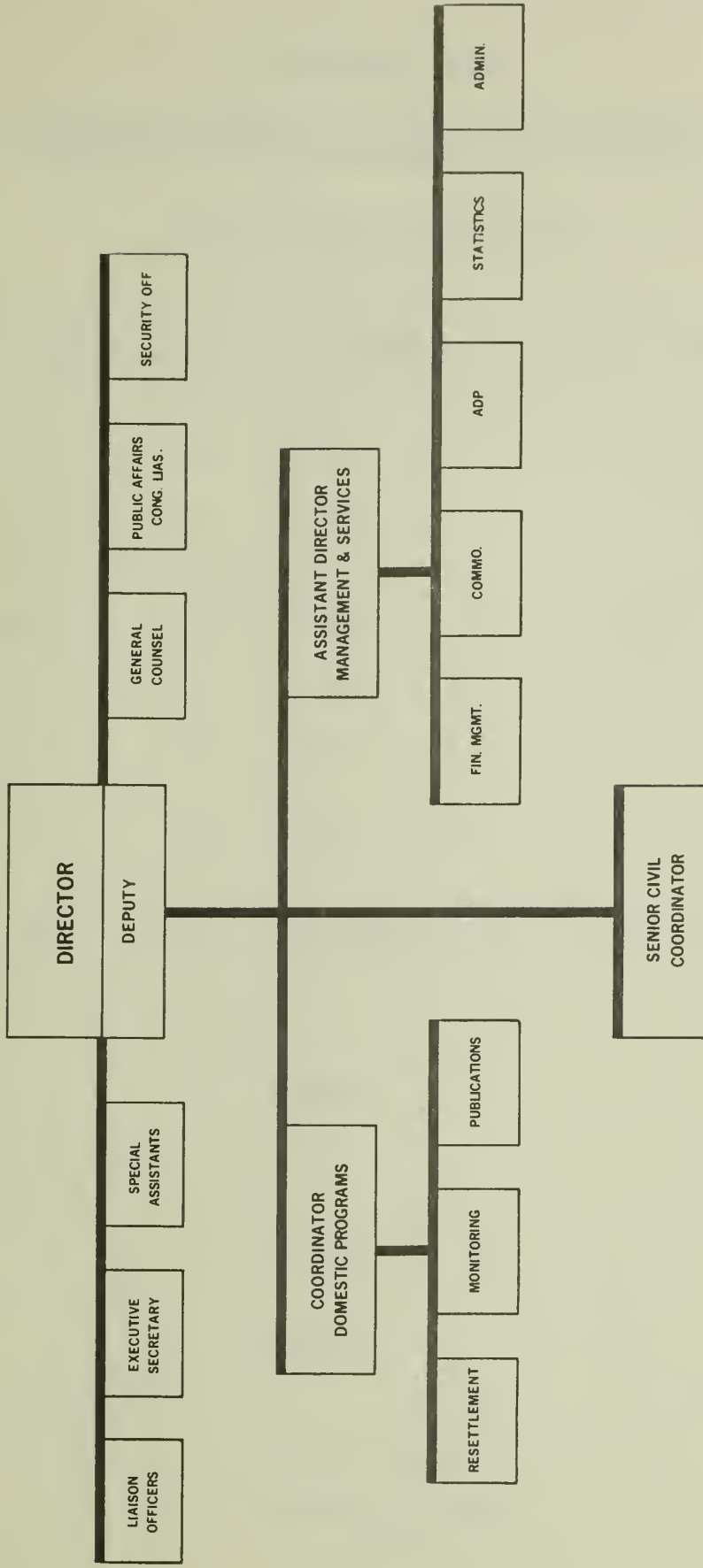
George Meany
President
AFL-CIO

Clarke Reed
Republican National Chairman
Mississippi

Dr. Malcolm Todd
President
American Medical Association

Elder A. Theodore Tuttle
Church of Jesus Christ of
the Latter Day Saints

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE FOR INDOCHINA REFUGEES



DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

BASED ON A SAMPLE OF 124,457 REFUGEES OF WHOM
123,301 PROVIDED RELIABLE AGE INFORMATION

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

AGE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
0- 5	10,572	8.6%	9,817	8.0%	20,389	16.6%
6-11	9,704	7.9	8,611	7.0	18,315	14.9
12-17	9,519	7.7	8,296	6.7	17,815	14.4
18-24	13,591	11.0	9,105	7.4	22,696	18.4
25-34	12,063	9.8	8,821	7.2	20,884	17.0
35-44	6,364	5.1	5,068	4.1	11,432	9.2
45-62	4,706	3.8	4,569	3.7	9,275	7.5
63 & Over	980	.8	1,515	1.2	2,495	2.0
TOTAL	67,499	54.7%	55,802	45.3%	123,301	100.0%

MALES

17 and under 44.3%

Over 17 55.7%

TOTAL 100.0%

FEMALES

17 and under 48.1%

Over 17 51.9%

TOTAL 100.0%

EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF 30,628 HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

(Based on sample of 124,457 people)

None	407	1.3%
Elementary	5,120	16.7
Secondary	14,632	47.8
University	7,004	22.9
Post-graduate	1,375	4.5
Data not available	<u>2,090</u>	<u>6.8</u>
TOTAL	30,628	100.0%

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF 67,033 EVACUEES 18 YEARS
OF AGE AND OVER

(Based on sample of 124,457 people)

None	1,384	2.1%
Elementary	11,979	17.9
Secondary	25,432	37.9
University	11,150	16.6
Post-graduate	1,955	2.9
Data not available	<u>15,133</u>	<u>22.6</u>
TOTAL	67,033	100.0%

PRIMARY EMPLOYMENT SKILLS OF
30,628 HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD

(Based on Sample of 124,457 Records)

001.099	Medical Professions	2,210	7.2%
100.199	Professional, technical & managerial	7,368	24.0
200.299	Clerical and sales	3,572	11.7
300.399	Service	2,324	7.6
400.499	Farming, fishing, forestry and related	1,491	4.9
500.599	Agricultural processing	128	0.4
600.699	Machine trades	2,670	8.7
700.799	Benchwork, assembly and repair	1,249	4.1
800.899	Structural and construction	2,026	6.6
900.999	Transportation and miscellaneous	5,165	16.9
000	Did not indicate	<u>2,425</u>	<u>7.9</u>
	TOTAL	30,628	100.0%

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS

30,628 Heads of Households

(Based on samples of 124,457 people)

None	8,293	27.1%
Some	10,867	35.5
Good	11,245	36.7
Native	<u>223</u>	<u>0.7</u>
TOTAL	30,628	100.0%

124,457 Refugees

None	80,484	64.7%
Some	26,205	21.0
Good	17,277	13.9
Native	<u>491</u>	<u>0.4</u>
TOTAL	124,457	100.0%

PROVISIONAL DATA

NUMBER OF REFUGEES RESETTLED BY STATE

STATE	TOTAL	STATE	TOTAL
Alabama	1,262	New Hampshire	161
Alaska	81	New Jersey	1,515
Arkansas	2,042	New Mexico	1,040
Arizona	1,059	New York	3,806
California	27,199	North Carolina	1,261
Colorado	1,790	North Dakota	448
Connecticut	1,175	Ohio	2,924
Delaware	155	Oklahoma	3,689
District of Columbia	1,254	Oregon	2,063
Florida	5,322	Pennsylvania	7,159
Georgia	1,331	Rhode Island	223
Hawaii	2,039	South Carolina	759
Idaho	412	South Dakota	545
Illinois	3,696	Tennessee	922
Indiana	1,785	Texas	9,130
Iowa	2,593	Utah	559
Kansas	1,897	Vermont	150
Kentucky	967	Virginia	3,733
Louisiana	3,602	Washington	4,182
Maine	375	West Virginia	195
Maryland	2,319	Wisconsin	1,821
Massachusetts	1,169	Wyoming	115
Michigan	2,200	Guam	778
Minnesota	3,802	American Samoa	1
Mississippi	488	Puerto Rico	1
Missouri	2,669		
Montana	198	Unknown	6,500
Nebraska	1,211		
Nevada	338	Deaths	76
		TOTAL	128,186*

*Does not include 6,588 persons resettled in third countries.

PROVISIONAL DATA

NUMBER OF REFUGEES RESETTLED FROM U.S. SYSTEM IN THIRD COUNTRIES

COUNTRY OF RESETTLEMENT	TOTAL	COUNTRY OF RESETTLEMENT	TOTAL
Australia	158	Korea	4
Bahrain	2	Laos	27
Bangladesh	3	New Caledonia	29
Belgium	80	New Hebrides	2
Cambodia	88*	New Zealand	21
Canada	3,926	Philippines	115
France	1,836	Saudi Arabia	8
Germany	31	Singapore	18
Holland	4	Spain	2
Hong Kong	11	Switzerland	2
Iran	41	Taiwan	120
Italy	1	Thailand	16
Ivory Coast	10	United Kingdom	30
Japan	1	Unknown	<u>2</u>
		TOTAL	6,588

*Crossed the Cambodian border on foot from Thailand on May 29, 1975.

RESETTLEMENT

I. Voluntary Agencies

1. Refugees Resettled

In the last quarterly report, it was mentioned that the nine Voluntary Agencies (VOLAGs) under contract with the Department of State had completed staffing their camp operations and were making a concerted effort to generate sponsorships for refugees. That process has continued throughout this reporting period, culminating in the closing of Eglin Air Force Base on September 15, 1975 and Camp Pendleton on October 31, 1975. The remaining refugees at Indiantown Gap will be sponsored by mid-December and those at Fort Chaffee prior to the end of the year.

More than 129,000 refugees have passed through the reception centers and into American communities. Of these, the VOLAGs have been responsible for arranging the sponsorships of over 105,000, and it is anticipated that most of those still in the camps will also leave under VOLAG auspices. The numbers resettled by each VOLAG as of December 4, 1975 are summarized in the table appended to this section of the annex.

2. Sponsorship Strategies

A. Group Sponsorships:

The advantages of group sponsorships as opposed to individual sponsorships described in the previous report have been borne out in continuing VOLAG activities. Working through VOLAG affiliates, community based groups and church congregations has proven more successful both in sponsorship development and in the long term viability of refugee - sponsor relationships and support activities. Group resources allow for the provisions of comprehensive services to meet a variety of refugee needs, including immediate on-site emergency assistance.

B. Employment Offers:

The Task Force continued, through the reporting period, to receive multiple offers or mass offers of employment of refugees. In order to assist the VOLAGs in assessing the potential for such offers, the Task Force constructed a comprehensive check-list to be used to determine the availability of housing, preparedness of respective communities to receive a large number of refugees, and refugees' adaptability to the proposed area/surroundings and jobs. This check-list and the actual offers of employment were sent out to VOLAG personnel stationed at the Reception Centers for their use in the ongoing resettlement/sponsorship process. A copy of the check-list is appended to this section of the Report.

3. Support and Follow-up Programs

In an operation of this magnitude, necessarily hastily undertaken and carried out without benefit of past experience in introducing large numbers of refugees quite suddenly into a society where most have no links to earlier immigrations, problems may be expected, although their exact nature cannot be precisely anticipated. In contracting with the Voluntary Agencies, flexibility as well as experience was a sought after quality. Each organization was given considerable latitude in utilizing the \$500 grant authorized per refugee, and a number of the VOLAGs are examining mechanisms by which follow-up programs will be funded to provide intensive continuity of services and support to the refugees located throughout the country.

Several of the agencies provide each refugee head of household a small amount of cash for each family member at the time of departure, as well as a transitional allowance to be used at the point of resettlement. All of the VOLAGs concentrate on assisting the refugees to secure housing, following through on referrals for employment and educational placement where applicable, and provide assistance in medical problems

beyond the means of refugees and sponsors. Some of the Voluntary Agencies assign professional caseworkers to assist refugees on a case-by-case basis, and, where this is done, the refugees are encouraged to contact the VOLAG by phone when problems arise. All of the VOLAGs make funds available to assist refugees or sponsors where unusual or emergency resettlement costs are incurred.

The United States Catholic Conference (USCC) utilizes a network of 169 Resettlement Offices working with local churches and civic institutions to implement refugee support activities. A recent random survey of 16 of these offices indicates that goods and services in excess of two million dollars have been donated to supplement the resources already brought to bear on the refugee program by USCC. Services include such diverse activities as the publication and dissemination of a Vietnamese language newspaper by one diocese, the provision of free programs of legal advice and assistance in several areas, and, in another area, a series of workshops for refugees and sponsors on job-oriented problems.

The Directors of these offices have been requested to maintain intact their counseling, casework and placement staffs to implement continuous follow-up programs focused on the concept implicit in the USCC resettlement program slogan, "A Place to Live; A Job to Live By."

USCC is instituting a series of regional meetings involving Diocesan resettlement staff and representatives of State, local and Federal agencies. These meetings, the first of which has been held in California, will allow local refugee program administrators to meet face-to-face with government representatives to design and develop follow-up programs of a comprehensive and non-duplicative nature.

The International Rescue Committee, Inc. (IRC) places no arbitrary floor or ceiling on the amount of assistance it will provide. The sole criterion is need, limited only by IRC's aggregate resources, which include federal funds under contract, augmented by privately raised donations to its Indochinese Refugee program. IRC actively discourages refugees from use of welfare or public assistance programs and assists in problem cases either through its headquarters unit or one of its regional offices. Additionally, IRC is making a special effort to assist professionals to integrate, and is providing full financial support to two groups of medical doctors and their families as they prepare for the ECFMG in January 1976. IRC maintains a network of six Regional Resettlement Centers. In addition, IRC works closely with community groups and volunteer resettlement committees supporting the refugee program, providing supplemental assistance to such programs as needed. Collaborative agreements have been established, as well, with American Council for Nationalities Service, Travelers Aid International Social Service, and the United States Catholic Conference to have their local affiliates provide resettlement services and financial assistance on a reimbursable basis where no IRC local office exists.

Church World Services (CWS) is utilizing two regional consultants and working through its seventeen National Denominational Resettlement Offices to implement support of refugees and coordinate its long-term follow-up activities.

CWS concentrates initially on securing adequate housing for refugees followed by an intensive search, in conjunction with the sponsor, for full-time employment for refugee wage earners. An initial transitional allowance is given to each refugee. Subsequently, funds are made available on a case-by-case basis to provide for emergency situations and unusual resettlement costs which outstrip sponsor/refugee resources.

Follow-up programs are being designed, using initial resettlement program data, to supplement existing CWS and Federal government programs. In considering these programs, CWS Resettlement Officers are assessing the possibility of broadening the scope of program activity through increased involvement of other community groups.

The Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (LIRS) visualizes the sponsor as the key to successful resettlement, stressing financial assistance on a case-by-case basis.

LIRS is planning for implementation of a long range, three to five year follow-up program with particular emphasis on the first year of resettlement during which the most serious refugee problems are anticipated. To accomplish this, twenty-three local Lutheran Social Service Agencies have been designated to supplement the support activities of the 3,000 congregations and 800 families providing refugee sponsorship. These agencies will intercede when a congregation/sponsor requires additional resources, information or support. Each local Social Service Agency will be encouraged to formalize input and feedback from those being served by establishing a Resettlement Advisory Committee comprised of representatives of participating congregations, individual sponsors and refugees. Funding will be provided for the Social Service Agencies to employ an LIRS consultant to act as a link between the agency and the LIRS headquarters unit for the services undertaken. These services include coordination of other private and public agency affairs in behalf of refugees, consultation with refugees and sponsors, specialized services and projects, monitoring the resettlement program, and direct financial assistance to refugees and/or sponsors when necessary.

United HIAS Service is coordinating follow-up assistance through its forty-five Jewish Family Service Agencies which have been instrumental in settling a majority of the refugees sponsored by HIAS. The spectrum of continuing services available through the local agencies includes individual professional caseworkers and housing and employment referral. The headquarters office furnishes back-up to individual sponsors and refugees, and where no local affiliate exists, HIAS has established cooperative arrangements with other community groups to ensure service to refugees.

The Tolstoy Foundation, Inc. has established a ten person, trilingual team and an office in the San Francisco area to provide ongoing supportive services to refugees, including resettlement follow-up, provision of counseling and financial assistance. One English-speaking Vietnamese and one English-speaking Cambodian are employed for purposes of translation and interpretation at the headquarters unit. The San Francisco office provides supportive services of a similar nature, utilizing two English-speaking Vietnamese staff and two Vietnamese-speaking Americans to facilitate interchange with refugees.

In addition to these two offices, the Tolstoy Foundation supports refugee resettlement activities through seven affiliates located in California, Arizona, Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Florida and Washington, D.C.

The American Council for Nationalities Service (ACNS), through its twenty member agencies, has established social, recreational and training programs, including intensive programs of English language training for refugees it has sponsored as well as others. In most instances, the casework staff employed by local affiliates includes at least one Vietnamese member.

The American Fund for Czechoslovak Refugees, Inc. maintains individual contact with its refugee complement, utilizing cooperating local agencies where on-site delivery of services is necessitated.

Travelers Aid-International Social Service of America (TAISSA) is comprised of 80 member agencies which, through local affiliates and cooperating agencies, provides a casework capability in 2,000 communities throughout the country. The focus for TAISSA's support is counseling, employment and housing referral, interagency liaison and sponsorship of cultural events to bring together refugees and other members of local communities.

In sum, a number of the VOLAGs are making plans to establish ecumenical and community-based refugee follow-up programs, concentrating on a mobilization of diverse resources to provide comprehensive support to the refugees.

4. VOLAG-HEW Relationships

This thrust on the part of the VOLAGs is consistent with direction being taken at the Federal level as the activities of the Interagency Task Force narrow down, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare prepares to assume lead agency responsibility in refugee resettlement follow-up. In pursuit of this responsibility, an HEW transition team has been developed within the Interagency Task Force to provide continuity in the transfer of program elements to the HEW Refugee Task Force.

Fundamental in this process is the development of a close working relationship with the National Voluntary Agencies, and, through the HEW Regional Offices, with the State and local entities which are directly associated with refugee sponsorship activities. At the national level, HEW will build on the domestic aspects of the Interagency Task Force Office of Special Concerns and Evaluation Units to accomplish this.

Telephone contact through toll-free lines will be maintained, utilizing Indochinese refugee translators and multilingual American staff. Feedback from refugees, sponsors and refugee program operatives provided through this mechanism will be disseminated within the HEW Task Force and out to HEW Regional Offices, VOLAG, State and local program offices to allow for needed problem-solving and resettlement program adjustment and coordination.

Site surveys and monitoring activities, involving Regional and Resettlement Agency representatives and Headquarters and Regional Indochinese translators will be coordinated by the HEW Task Force. Particular attention will be given to the feedback data provided through the toll-free telephone in determining areas to be visited. Intense, day-to-day liaison with the voluntary, state and local resettlement agencies will be emphasized to ensure continuity and coordination between the efforts of these agencies and the HEW Task Force network.

Each of the HEW Regions will contain an Office of Indochinese Refugee Assistance. Generally, these offices will concentrate on facilitating the flow of information and technical assistance among HEW regional subsystems, resettlement agencies, units of government, and community organizations involved in refugee resettlement.

More specific details of the HEW Refugee Task Force's activities will follow in subsequent quarterly reports once HEW has assumed full responsibility for the domestic refugee program.

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT
AGENCY (VOLAG) ACTIVITY
December 4, 1975

	<u>Resettled To Date</u>	<u>Estimated Final Total</u>
United States Catholic Conference Migration and Refugee Services 1312 Mass., Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. Tel: (202) 659-6629	45,700	48,000
International Rescue Committee 386 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10016 Tel: (212) 857-3862	17,133	18,000
Church World Service Immigration & Refugee Program 475 Riverside Drive New York, New York 10027 Tel: (212) 870-2164	16,467	17,000
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service 315 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10010 Tel: (212) 677-3950	15,534	17,000
United HIAS Service, Inc. 200 Park Avenue South New York, New York 10003 Tel: (212) 667-3850	3,496	3,600
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc. 250 West 57th New York, New York 10019 Tel: (212) 247-2922	3,015	3,300
American Council for Nationalities Service 20 West 40th Street New York, New York 10018 Tel: (212) 279-2715	2,030	2,200

	<u>Resettled To Date</u>	<u>Estimated Final Total</u>
American Fund for Czechoslovak 1790 Broadway, Room 513 New York, N.Y. 10019 Tel: (212) 265-1919	808	818
Travelers-Aid International Social Services 345 E. 46th Street New York, N.Y. 10017 Tel: (212) 687-2747	<u>464</u>	<u>500</u>
TOTALS	104,647	110,418

WORK SHEET FOR MASS SPONSORSHIP OFFERS W/JOB OFFER

This worksheet addresses mass sponsorship where the job offer has been the initiating factor. The five major areas of concern are list in order of their priority as follows:

- I. Job Offer
- II. Housing Availability
- III. Community Impact
- IV. Sponsorship
- V. Refugee's Adaptability to Area/Surroundings/Job

The following work sheets which address each of these five major areas of concern cover some of the questions regarding each area. However, these questions are not all equal in importance. The Project Manager judgement is paramount in total evaluation. These questions are not the end answer they are however a guide.

I. Job Offer - This is the primary concern in this type of mass sponsorship offer. Therefore, all the aspects concerning the job must be established first before any detailed investigation of the four areas concerning resettlement of the refugees by utilizing a particular mass sponsorship offer.

A. Areas of Concern Regarding Job Offer

1. Wages and Benefits

- a. Does the job offer at least offer the minimum wage?
- b. Social Security?
- c. Health Insurance and vacation etc.?
- d. If there is a "piece work" arrangement for wages, what is the average weekly wage earned for the average employee?
- e. What is the possibility for pay increases with regard to expertise and seniority?
- f. What is wage comparison with regard to the local community?
- g. Other information related to salary.

2. Refugee's skills to meet job requirement and/or refugee's adaptability to meet requirements through training etc.

- a. Does the job offer require special skills?
- b. Is there an ongoing training program being conducted by the employer?
- c. Can the employer institute a training program utilizing his own resources (i.e. teachers, money, space)?

B. Employer.

Name of firm(s) involved

Address(es) of firm(s)

Telephone number(s)

Contact person(s)

Brief description of product(s) service(s) provided by organization(s).

Number of people employed by firm(s).

Types of occupations.

Total number of jobs being offered.

List specific job titles, brief description of duties, number of openings, salary range.

Other information related to salary.

Does employer require testing?

Hours of work per week?

Is overtime offered? Explain.

Describe promotional opportunity, career ladders and training.

Union/non-union.

Is employer member of any trade/industry association (e.g. National Association Mfgs.)

Does employer have wage/hour etc. regulations posted?

Describe Fringe Benefits: Does employee pay FICA?

Back Up Information (to be obtained from local state employment service office).

Unemployment rate in area _____ as of _____).

Is there a shortage locally, for workers in the occupation described above?

If there is an adequate supply of workers locally, are there any unfavorable job conditions?

Prevailing wages locally for occupations described above.

Is firm currently involved in a labor dispute? Has firm(s) been involved in a labor dispute within the past year? Describe any other facts related to unions.

Describe any other related information available through SESA.

Describe physical working conditions, e.g. lighting, safety standards, space, rest facilities, etc.

Evaluation. In the opinion of the reviewer, does it appear that the refugee will be employed: .

- as strike breaks
- to replace existing workers or a lower wage.
- to replace illegal aliens currently employed.

II. Housing Availability - This is the second most important area of concern when considering the feasibility of a mass sponsorship job offer. The reason for this concern is time restraints and assets available to the Task Force to resolve a housing problem for the refugees with regard to resettlement.

A. Areas of Concern regarding housing for resettlement.

1. What is needed?

How many families of what sizes, including splits which will be possible in the big families?

How many singles--men and women?

When are refugees expected?

What are the location and transportation requirements; i.e., relation of home to job and to life necessities?

What are Head of Family (HOF) skills? It may be possible to arrange home purchases for those with obvious earning power.

2. What is available?

Talk to pertinent HUD field office about:

General vacancy rate in target area;

Public housing available;

Rental Assistance Payments, Rent Supplement, Section 236, and Section 221(d) (3) subsidies available?

HUD-acquired homes for sale or for rent?

Location of the available federally supported housing; it is in undesirable ghetto areas?

Talk to local Public Housing Agencies for public housing;

Talk to local Boards of Realtors for housing sales and rental picture;

Local newspaper advertisement.

Talk to local banks and savings and loans to determine mortgage loan possibilities;

Acceptance of refugee parolee status.

Rural areas, talk to Farmers' Home Administration for purchase assistance'

Talk informally to local officials about density regulations;

What refurbishing needs to be done? When? By whom?

What paperwork must be done? Sponsors should be prepared to co-sign leases. Six months is recommended for original leases.

Preoccupancy conferences, wherein refugee sponsor are briefed by the landlord in the responsibilities of tenant and landlord, are a must; consider sophistication of refugee, i.e. type of previous housing.

Decide who is prepared to pay what for how long (rental or purchase) i.e., Volag, refugee, sponsor.

To whom does refugee and sponsor go with housing complaints?

(What is the status of individual sponsors for mass job offers).

Is temporary housing with individual sponsor going to be necessary for mass job offers, pending availability of permanent housing?

III. Community Impact - The impact the resettlement of a large number of refugees will have on the local community also is a principal concern of the feasibility of the resettlement. This is an area where the Task Force has limited ability to influence the effect of resettlement. However, there are limited means available to the Task Force to influence the impact the resettlement of refugees will have on a local community.

Areas of Concern regarding Impact on the local community.

1. Effect of refugees on community services and facilities: schools, welfare services, etc.
2. Source of community opinions. Attitude of local leaders. Willingness of local leaders to support refugee.
3. Community attitudes toward large number of highly visible refugees. Nature of local rejection of refugees, i.e. - bigotry vs. fear of competition for jobs.
4. Size of Community i.e. small resentment.
 - look for community leaders in resentment.
 - look for community leaders in resettlement.
 - distance from large communities.
5. Talk with local planning committee.
6. Prospects of permanent resettlement of refugees. Are they likely to want to leave as soon as they can fund for themselves? Job diversity/availability.
7. Are local government offices taking cognizance of the refugees?

- V. Sponsorship - This is normally the first step in resettlement of a refugee or refugee family. However, with regard to mass sponsorship the sponsor can at times be created if all three items have are favorable (job offer, housing, community). The Task Force and the VOLAG selected to work the mass sponsorship job offer have more options open to them'in this area. This in no way should be interpreted to mean that the sponsorship responsibilities are not important.

Areas of concern regarding sponsorship.

1. Local participation:
Individuals, groups especially civic, religious, etc.

Reference material:

Little green book IATF

Keep in mind:

Volags can get into mass sponsorship.

Is the local sponsor an individual, an insitution, or a group of people? Whatever, is there someone assuming responsibility to help the refugees with every foreseeable problem. Generally, group sponsorships is preferable because it minimizes the individual burden, it governs the maximum community support, and it will promote the refugees' motivation toward self-sufficiency.

2. Are sponsors adequately aware of refugee impact on the community and what to do about adverse impact and how to capitalize on favorable impact.
3. VOLAG - Source of required/requested refugee and local available medium/recourse. Are sponsors in satisfactory communication with the VOLAG?

V. Refugee's Adaptability to Area/Surroundings and Job

1. Psychological preparation, background information on: area, surroundings, job, refugee testimony, sampling population, trial period.
2. Is it feasible to have Leadership or a sampling of heads of households go to the site for an orientation tour.
3. If there are any refugees working out the site already - perhaps they could visit the refugee reception center to talk to the refugees about their experience.
4. Pictures and any informational booklets etc. about the community, the business, state etc.,
5. What are the foreseeable adjustment problems of the refugees coming to community? Does the potential exist for the satisfaction of his short-range and/or long range aspirations?
6. Does the environment contain inhibitions to the refugees' exercise of their more important traditions and relationships? Will the refugees value system be dysfunctional? If so, are acceptable alternate values and life styles or will there be merely a social disintegration caused by environmental factors?

STATE AND LOCAL RESETTLEMENT AGENCIES

Since the release of the last quarterly report, resettlement contracts have been signed with the State of New Mexico and the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Associations of Los Angeles and New York. In total, ten entities other than the traditional resettlement agencies, comprising five states, two local governments, and three private non-profit organizations have become directly engaged in the resettlement effort.

The role of these non-Volag contractors has not been as large as originally conceived. The non-Volag contractors will probably resettle fewer than 4,000 refugees as opposed to the more than 120,000 placed by the traditional resettlement agencies. A major factor in the small scale of the program, however, has been the success of the Volags. This led many potential contractors to conclude that additional capability was not required or to merge their efforts with those of the Volags. The IATF, while encouraging the establishment of additional resettlement programs, also urged that such programs be channeled through the Volags where possible.

The programs have been generally successful. In part, this is due, no doubt, to the small scale of the effort. At the same time, the non-Volag contractors have been able to bring to bear on the resettlement effort a number of unique advantages. The state and local government contractors can call on the numerous government social service agencies for assistance while organizations such as the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Associations (CCBA) are able to command considerable support within their own communities. These factors have largely overcome the general lack of experience in large scale refugee resettlement.

Following is an overview of the various programs and their current status:

1. States

- A. Washington was the first governmental entity to become a resettlement contractor. Washington has resettled 1,544 refugees to date, 300 of them since the last Report to the Congress. The main resettlement effort has now

been completed and the secondary resettlement site (Camp Murray) has been closed down. The State will continue to take refugees on a case-by-case basis for such purposes as family reunification.

The state program is run by the Department of Emergency Services which coordinates the efforts of the other State agencies. The State provides a host of services to the refugees, such as:

- A newspaper for refugees edited by the State Vietnamese American Association.
- Project Pioneer, a six week course in English and basic survival skills in conjunction with employment counseling and placement.
- Adult education classes. There are 96 English language training classes in the State. The State plans to initiate a program on educational television directed to the refugees.

The program will include English language training, orientation and consumer information.

- Cash assistance to 2,462 refugees to ease the transition period until the refugees are self-sufficient. Standby medical care is available to almost 3,000 refugees.
- Licensing programs for drivers and pilots, plus professionals such as doctors.

An IATF evaluation team recently concluded a site visit to the State of Washington. A summary of their findings concluded:

- The use of Camp Murray as a secondary resettlement site allowed for an intensive orientation prior to sponsorship, as well as allowing for face-to-face contact between refugees and sponsors.
- The use of existing State services as an integral part of the resettlement program, coupled with the orientation period, allowed for maximum use by refugees of such services as needed in addition to comprehensive follow-up services after the refugees were placed

in communities.

- The "high profile" of the State program was instrumental in eliciting strong commitment and support of local Asian-American groups and churches throughout the state, thus further providing additional elements to the total support system available to refugees.

B. Iowa has taken 631 Thai Dam refugees from Laos and two Thai Dam infants born at Ft. Chaffee. As a closely-knit Indochinese ethnic minority, the Thai Dam seem especially pleased that their resettlement has been concentrated in one geographical area. Sponsors have been found for all the refugee families, principally within Iowa's medium-sized cities. Assisted with resettlement funds, the Thai Dam have almost all moved into their own rented mobile homes and apartments.

The State Resettlement Office has generated many job offers. Refugees are working in a turkey processing plant, a bag factory, a newspaper-printing plant, and an insulation company. Several Thai Dam are mechanics and janitors, others work as school janitors or municipal utilities employees. One is a security guard and another is a sheet metal worker. Because the Thai Dam only arrived in Iowa in early November, most have just started in their new jobs.

About one third of the adult refugees are enrolled in English language courses through the local school districts. Lao students in area universities are helping out with the preparation of teaching materials in the Laotian language. Concurrently, the State Resettlement Office is preparing a newsletter to be printed in the Thai Dam dialect.

None of the Thai Dam refugees are on welfare. The Department of Motor Vehicles is offering special tests for Indochinese drivers. Two of the newly licensed Thai Dam have already bought used cars. Few medical problems have been reported.

The Thai Dam, who lived in Laos from 1954 until their evacuation, are ethnically Vietnamese and hence are considered to be Vietnamese refugees.

- C. Oklahoma has resettled 362 refugees through its contract with the Task Force. Most of these refugees are attending colleges in Oklahoma and neighboring Texas communities. Scholarships are provided by combining the \$500 resettlement allowances with Basic Educational Opportunity Grants and work-study funds.

Southeastern Oklahoma State University in Durant has enrolled 107 male refugees, including 45 former military men, and 45 women. Connors State Junior College in Warner, Oklahoma, has another 97 refugee students. Forty-two refugees are attending Paris Junior College in Paris, Texas; 35 are residing at Murray State College in Tishomingo, Oklahoma; and four attend East Central State University in Ada, Oklahoma. All of the students live on their respective campuses and most work part-time as lab technicians or school custodians. Eighty-percent of their classroom instruction is presently devoted to English language training. The refugees will begin a regular college curriculum at the start of the new semester in January. Southeastern and East Central universities have agreed to place the junior colleges' graduates into their four-year programs.

The remaining 32 refugees in the Oklahoma contract comprise eight families which are scattered throughout the State. Three of these refugees are working as nurses aides, another is a teacher's aid, several operate commercial sewing machines in a factory, and one is an apartment building manager-trainee. All of the families have at least one person employed. No refugees in the Oklahoma State program are on welfare and all school-age children are attending classes. ~~One~~ Vietnamese child in Oklahoma City is winning awards in mathematics. Medical problems have been limited to one pregnancy and several minor illnesses.

- D. Maine has accepted 167 refugees through its resettlement contract; approximately 100 are single men - the rest are family members, including 20 children. Most refugees, between seventy-five and eighty percent, have obtained accomodations outside of their sponsors' homes. Many are renting apartments in urban areas, principally in

Portland, Augusta, and Bangor. None live in public housing projects.

All employable refugees are presently working. Several are working in Augusta's woolen mills at wages of \$2.30 to \$3.10 per hour and have joined the union. Others work in restaurants in Portland and in chicken-processing plants. One English-speaking refugee is an apprentice journalist. Several others are mechanics or full-time students. No one from the State's resettlement contract is on welfare or receives unemployment compensation and no serious medical problems have arisen. All refugees whose work schedules permit are enrolled in early-evening bilingual education classes.

- E. New Mexico recently contracted to resettle 500 additional refugees. The state has assisted in the resettlement of refugees located in the state but until now their efforts have channeled through one of the private Voluntary Agencies. Working with the Tolstoy Foundation, 277 refugees (43 families) have been resettled with the assistance of the state program, almost all in the Albuquerque area. All of the 43 heads of household are employed with about 30 working in a meat packing plant. The refugees are housed in private housing and the resettlement allowance is normally utilized to prepay the first two months rent. There are no refugees on welfare.

Beginning in January 1976, the Albuquerque Technical/Vocational Institute will offer adult education courses. The public school system has established special English language courses for the refugee children.

Other services provided under the state program are a 24 hour phone referral service and a staff of five people to deal with refugee problems. The state has also established a common fund which refugees can use as collateral for buying automobiles.

2. County and City

- A. Jackson County, Missouri has taken sixty refugees to date and recently sent a team of three refugees back to Ft. Chaffee to persuade others to come. The effort

resulted in signing up 125 more refugees.

The Jackson County program is run by the local Don Bosco Society, an affiliate of the Catholic Church. The program has been very successful and has a great deal of community support. Don Bosco runs English language training classes for adults and children, three times a day and four days a week. This will shortly be expanded to a five-day per week schedule.

Over 65% of the heads of household are employed. Don Bosco and the city are seeking Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) funds and are trying to put together an apprenticeship program funded by the garment manufacturing companies in Kansas City.

Housing and health care have not been problems. The refugees are housed in private housing and are signed up with a local health clinic upon their arrival. The refugee children (about 30) are in school and Don Bosco is hoping to obtain a bilingual counselor for the school system. There have been no sponsorship breakdowns (although one family left for a warmer climate) and none are on welfare.

- B. The City of Indianapolis and the Indianapolis Area Chapter of the American Red Cross jointly signed a resettlement contract with the Task Force in late June. To date, 19 refugee families - 75 persons altogether - have resettled in Indianapolis under the contract. All working age refugees are employed. Six work for banks as trainees, several work in a spray paint factory, and others work as department store tailors, mechanics, and gardeners. One has been hired as a social worker. None are on welfare nor have any accepted food stamps. Over half of the adult refugees are enrolled in Indianapolis Public Schools' bilingual education classes. Several other refugees are being tutored by their sponsors. All of the refugees have obtained their own housing.

3. Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Associations

- A. Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of Los Angeles (CCBA-LA) assisted considerably in permitting the IATF to meet the scheduled closing of Camp Pendleton. During the final weeks of the camp this group resettled all of the nearly 900 Chinese-origin refugees, with Chinese-Americans in California and elsewhere. The CCBA-LA program is unique in that the entire \$500 resettlement allowance is passed through to the refugee.
- B. Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of New York (CCBA-NY) has signed a contract to resettle 300 additional Chinese-origin refugees presently located at Fort Chaffee and Fort Indiantown Gap in the New York metropolitan area.

4. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS)

In May, the State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service recognized LDS as a resettlement agency. During the period from May through November, LDS sponsored 580 refugees, some of whom were members of the LDS Church in Vietnam. The charitable resources of LDS completely funded its resettlement project. No reimbursement contract was signed with the Task Force.

STATE AND LOCAL RESETTLEMENT AGENCY ACTIVITY
December 4, 1975

	<u>Resettled To Date</u>	<u>Estimated Final Total</u>
Dept. of Emergency Services State of Washington 4220 East Martin Way Olympia, Washington 98504 Tel: (206) 753-5255	1,544	1,625
Governor's Task Force for Indochinese Resettlement Employment Security Commission State of Iowa 1000 East Grand Avenue Des Moines, Iowa 50319 Tel: (515) 281-5361	633	633
Dept. of Institutions, Social Aid Rehabilitative Services State of Oklahoma P.O. Box 25352 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73125 Tel: (405) 521-3076	361	370
Division of Community Services State of Maine 193 State Street The State House Augusta, Maine 04333 Tel: (207) 289-3771	167	175
Governor's Cabinet Secretariat State of New Mexico Planning Office 403 Executive-Legislative Bldg. Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 Tel: (505) 827-2996	150	300

	<u>Resettled To Date</u>	<u>Estimated Final Total</u>
Jackson County, Missouri) on Bosco Community Center 26 Campbell Street ansas City, Missouri 64106 el: (816) 421-5825	175	250
City of Indianapolis) ndianapolis Area Chapter merican Red Cross 41 East Tenth Street ndianapolis, Indiana 46202 el: (317) 634-1441	75	85
hinese Consolidated Benevolent ssociation of Los Angeles 23-25 North Broadway os Angeles, California 90012 el: (213) 626-1646	838	838
hinese Consolidated Benevolent ssociation of New York 2 Mott Street ew York, New York 10013 el: (212) 226-5078	60	250
atter-Day Saints*	<u>580</u>	<u>580</u>
	4,583	3,106
Totals		

No contract was signed with LDS

OFFICE OF SPECIAL CONCERNS (OSC)

I. Evaluation

Concept

The Evaluation Unit has been responsible for providing ongoing assessments of the general progress of refugee settlement in the United States. The Evaluation Unit has also attempted to determine, first, what practices and/or programs have contributed to successful resettlement and second, which of the adjustment problems faced by the refugees could be alleviated by national program changes. To these ends, teams consisting of representatives from IATF (including Vietnamese staff), the appropriate HEW Regional Office, and the relevant Volag have conducted a series of field surveys of selected resettlement situations. Visits have been made to:

Arkansas -	Grannis
	Van Buren
California -	California City
	Fresno
	Los Angeles
	Pomona/Fontana
	Sacramento
	San Diego
	San Francisco/Oakland
Iowa -	Des Moines
	Eagle Stone
	Pomeroy
	Story City
Louisiana -	Lafayette
	New Orleans
Missouri -	St. Louis
Oklahoma -	Clinton - Sherman
	Durant
	Oklahoma City
	Warner
Texas -	Port Isabel
Washington -	Bellington
	Seattle
	Spokane
	Tacoma

In the field, the teams focused on the following questions:

1. The degree of refugee self-sufficiency.
2. Refugee and community perceptions and adjustment to the pace of resettlement.
3. The extent to which local social services systems are working to facilitate the resettlement process.
4. The degree to which the refugees know about and rely upon the social services system.
5. Refugee and sponsor maladjustment, traumatization and other problems resulting in or from breakdowns.
6. The degree to which Volags are supporting resettlement efforts under their jurisdiction.

To answer these questions the teams visited local affiliates of Volag's when possible, state and local offices of welfare, employment services, housing local schools, hospitals and community organizations having direct participation and/or interest in the local resettlement and sponsors to obtain direct feedback relating to the progress of settlement.

PRELIMINARY FIELD EVALUATION PERCEPTIONS

Preliminary evaluation of the data collected so far indicates the need for additional coordination and dissemination of information if the refugees are to be able to maximize their abilities to make timely adjustments to their new cultural environment and attain economic self-sufficiency and social adjustment. The essential requirements appear to be:

1. Public and private organizations responsible or interested in the refugee adjustment process must fully coordinate their delivery of services to the refugees so that essential needs are fulfilled from the time they leave the Reception Center;
2. Sponsoring agencies (state, local or voluntary agency) must ensure that regular, sustained checks are made of the progress of their refugee cases to ensure that initial adjustment problems are resolved before a crisis develops;

3. Sponsoring agencies must clearly communicate to refugees and their families or their sponsors what benefits the refugees and sponsors are eligible for from the Volags, federal and state supporting services.
4. Resettlement of refugees should be made where possible commensurate with job skills and experience and the needs of the local community.
5. English language programs (with qualified native Indo-chinese interpreters) are essential in each community where significant numbers of refugees are resettled to ensure that there are no linguistic barriers to the refugees gaining employment. In this same regard, private or public transportation must be readily accessible if refugees are to be expected to assume employment, attend schools, or take advantage of medical facilities. In addition, every effort should be made to take advantage of vocational training programs which can enable the refugee to develop a marketable skill as quickly as possible and prevent a long lead time until the refugee can become fully employed in the US economy.
6. School systems which are temporarily overcome by special problems created by the sudden influx of Indochinese students will need special assistance from State educational authorities.
7. Active programs designed to identify job opportunities consistent with refugee English language abilities and current job skills can be of invaluable assistance to refugees unfamiliar with the procedures which can lead to securing employment and will indirectly contribute to reducing the pressure on welfare assistance agencies by enabling refugees to attain economic independence.
8. Group resettlement situations involving several refugee families help the refugees through the sharing of financial and emotional resources during the critical phases of the adjustment process.

CONCLUSION

The experience of the Task Force evaluation unit indicates that the Indochinese refugees are, on the whole, making a satisfactory adjustment to life in the U.S. With only minimal trauma to the individual refugee or local communities. The refugees appear eager to learn the new language and develop acceptable job skills as quickly as possible and are obviously reluctant to perpetuate their dependency on sponsors or public assistance any longer than necessary. They have an affirmative perception of their new life circumstances and future prospects.

Americans, for the most part, have sincerely accepted the refugees into their communities, a development which has contributed significantly to the basically positive socioeconomic impact the introduction of the Indochinese has had on U.S. society.

The refugee resettlement monitoring process and role of evaluations will continue as an important element of the refugee resettlement program under HEW as the Interagency Task Force phases down and terminates. More detailed information on the status and quality of resettlement will be presented in subsequent reports to the Congress.

SITE VISIT FORMAT

A copy of the format used to develop evaluation reports after site-visits is appended hereto.

Site Visit Reports

Outline details are suggestive rather than exhaustive. One of the purposes of the site visit is to turn up things, particularly "factors affecting outcomes" which hadn't been noticed before. However, basic structural elements of outline must be followed in all reports to insure uniformity of report format.

I. Introduction - Background

(Description of the resettlement "model")

Origins of settlement

VOLAG, Resettlement Agency, Sponsor (Discuss financial arrangements, what is VOLAG, Resettlement Agency and Sponsor contributing to resettlement)

Characteristics of area to which resettled (incl. political, when appropriate)

II. Situation Report with analyses of constructive and destructive factors affecting resettlement quality

A. Employment - Dependency

1. Descriptive facts

Percent family heads with jobs (part time? full time?)

Percent families self-sufficient (able to live without external support)

Wage level of jobs relative to standard in area

Progress in job upgrading?

Job training provided by employing organization?

Percent financial or in-kind help from welfare

food stamps

medicaid

from sponsor

housing

food, etc.

2. Factors affecting outcomes

Employment situation in area?

Transportation problems?

Efforts of sponsors to find jobs?

Jobs assured before placement?

Language and professional skills of refugees?

Reluctance to accept employment below skill

and status level in country of origin, etc.?

Attitudes of local welfare officials?

Misunderstanding of local welfare officials?

VOLAG, Resettlement Agency or sponsor attitudes?

Refugee mutual assistance, etc.?

B. Education

1. Descriptive facts

Percentage of children at each school level
Burden on individual schools
School's method of dealing - special
Classrooms, flexible placement of different
Subjects, etc.

Focus on high school and college

Percentage of Vietnamese with enough English to
attend regular classes
Special programs by schools, if any
Percentage of Vietnamese of their age not
attending school because must work for money
Student's attitudes
Adult education - English language, vocational
(Source of training funds, frequency of
instruction, effect on job placement, etc.)

2. Factors affecting outcomes

Special English classes?
Flexibility of placement
Cultural differences
Adolescents have harder time
Out of state tuition rules make college too expensive
Cost of transportation problems, especially
for adult ed.
Availability or non-availability of English
language training

C. Housing

1. Descriptive facts

With sponsors, separate clusters or what
Quality or range of quality
Cost, who pays
Temporary? if so, prospects for change
Crowding?
Friction as a result of too long in sponsor's home?
What are refugee plans for future re housing?

2. Factors affecting outcomes

Plans prior to arrival of refugees
Arrangements made with HUD, local
housing authority?
Orientation of refugees - sponsor about
what to expect, or lack thereof
Expense of separate housing a problem?

D. Health Care

1. Descriptive facts

General health of refugees (impression, statistics from
hospitals, local offices as available)
Special problems
Dental problems
Availability of government program such as
Early and periodic screening, Medicaid, etc.
How responsive are local medical assistance
modalities to refugee medical needs when they arise

2. Factors affecting outcomes

Transportation a problem?
Specifically, is inability to register for
medicaid prior to medical emergency and problem?
Presence of Vietnamese doctor in refugee group?
Is this a help or not?
Winter cause special problems?

II. Refugee Perceptions of, and Adjustment to Resettlement
Environment

1. Descriptive facts

General Morale
Confident - good
Worried - Insecure (i.e., normal for their situation)
Traumatized
Aim of interaction with Americans
Aim of interaction among Vietnamese and Cambodians
Hopes of children
Future plans, including, might move to different
area in US?
Might want to return to Vietnam? Cambodia?
Homesickness and cross cultural maladjustment a problem?

2. Factors affecting outcomes

Attitudes of local Americans toward Vietnamese
Aim of orientation of Vietnamese about what
to expect of VOLAGs, sponsors, local government
Amount of support from government and local
community services

Sponsor activities

VOLAG activities

Availability of English language training

Availability of jobs

Some things appear crucial which cannot be anticipated.

Be sure to include these general things even if they
don't apply crucially to any particular dimension such
as employment

For Sponsors, Volunteer Groups Spokesmen, City Councils, Etc.

1. Characteristics of Refugee(s)

Approx. age
Sex, family size
Occupation

2. Characteristics of Sponsor

Family size
Group participation (e.g., if sponsor is church group)
Housing arrangement

3. General Reactions

Problems of any kind
Comment on refugee and
adjustment problems
Community reaction

4. VOLAG - Which? Help from? (Last Time refugee heard from
VOLAG? Any special programs etc. to assist sponsors)

5. Housing - Transportation

6. Job

7. Education

By age group, describe the adjustment of refugee children to the US classroom environment at each level (i.e., primary, secondary, college). What progress of time span required for each group to attain academic parity with US counterparts. Describe any particular adjustment problems encountered.

8. Health

9. Public Assistance
10. Opinion about:
 Future of refugee
 Sponsor relation to him
11. Expectations of sponsorship
 Were they met or different?

For Refugees

1. Characteristics
Approx. Age
Sex, family size
Occupation in Vietnam
How much education?
English language?
2. General Reactions
Problems of any kind
3. Job
Who found?
How many jobs in family?
Pay level - upgrading?
4. Education for children
(esp. HS and college age)
5. Health - medical
6. Housing - Transportation
7. Public Assistance?
Medicaid
Food Stamps
Financial (AFCD)
8. Progress in English
9. Comment on Sponsor
or VOLAG (Incl. state)

Welfare Agency, Education Institutions, Employment Service,
Public elected officials, or Other Agencies

1. General comments on refugees,
refugee program, problems.
2. How are refugees referred
to this office?
3. How does office determine eligibility for service.
4. Special staff assignments,
Office organization or
special projects to handle
refugees?
5. Frequency of state government contacts,
Frequency of office requests to state government for back up
assistance. Are refugee files being isolated as a
separate group?
6. Numbers and experience
of refugees in agency's programs:

e.g. Welfare - Cash Assistance
Medicaid
Food Stamps
Other services

ES - Job Development
Follow-up
Reaction of employers
7. Actions taken by agency
(or caseworker) on behalf of refugee:

Referral (to whom)
Counseling (nature)
Job Development
Other Assistance
8. Comment on VOLAG (incl. state)
sponsor, other agencies (incl. feds)
9. Opinion about refugees' future welfare

10. Contact with other refugees?
11. Plans for the future?
12. Refugees reaction to new environment. Is refugee at ease in a American social setting?
What psychological adjustment problems if any he is having?

I. Counseling

In order to assure adequate feedback to IATF management, at the outset a group of refugee/translators was hired, and during the initial phase of the refugee resettlement program, the OSC's in-camp evaluation teams composed of these refugee/translators and IATF staff devoted their attention to providing the management of the refugee centers and the Director of the IATF with the refugee's perspective as to the strengths and weaknesses of the resettlement operation. Through its periodic visits to the centers, and regular interaction with the refugees and camp staff, the evaluation team insured that a refugee perspective was thoroughly integrated into management decisions and that within each refugee center was created the most favorable environment conducive to the refugee's timely, responsible transfer into US society.

The experience of the evaluation team during the final days preceding the closing of Camp Pendleton indicated that more time should be spent in individual and family counseling of the refugees to insure that they understood resettlement procedures and to help overcome their fear of life outside the camp. To accomplish this objective, separate counseling units composed of skilled Vietnamese and Cambodian caseworkers from the IATF were established in Fort Chaffee and Fort Indian-town Gap in October. With their special insight into the operational procedures of the Camp and knowledge of the realities of life in the US for an Indochinese refugee, the counseling units have performed an invaluable service to both IATF management and their fellow countrymen.

The counseling unit concept has been particularly effective in resolving problems associated with the process of linking refugee to sponsorship opportunity. Fort Chaffee, for example, observed a significant increase in refugee outprocessing rate after the establishment of the counseling team enabled each refugee to sit down and discuss at length with a caseworker any question or reservation they might have concerning a sponsorship offer. In-camp counseling will remain in high priority function of OSC until the two remaining refugee reception centers are closed and the Interagency Task Force ceases its operations.

Problem Referral Unit

The primary focus of the Interagency Task Force at its inception was the movement of refugees to United States reception centers and their subsequent movement to sponsors. As the number of resettled refugees grew, however, the need for an element within the Task Force that could be responsive to the post-resettlement needs of refugees and their sponsors become more apparent. In recognition of this need, the Director of the Task Force created the Problem Referral Unit responsible for responding to inquiries from refugees, sponsors and others involved in refugee resettlement and to refer post-resettlement problems to the appropriate agency. Through the early months of its operation, such inquiries were received by the Problem Referral Unit by mail, by referrals from the HEW-contracted refugee telephone survey, and by telephone calls to offices throughout the government.

On October 16, the information and referral function was centralized and public accessibility expedited by the installation of toll-free telephone service to the Problem Referral Unit. Since that time, as the number has become more widely distributed, the volume of calls has grown from four or five calls per day to 30 to 40 calls per day. 466 calls were received during the first month of operation of the lines, some 60% of which were from refugees, 18% from sponsors, 16% from interested organizations and institutions (local social service agencies, Red Cross, etc.), and 6% from interested third parties. The subjects of calls received during this period are broken down as follows:

General information on sponsorship	43
Family reunification/locator	171
Requests for orientation materials	60
VOLAG financial assistance	42
Government assistance	10
Employment	19

Breakdowns or other sponsorship difficulties	32
Repatriation	1
Housing	10
Education	23
Functions of VOLAGs and sponsors	12
Functions of Problem Referral Unit	14
Correspondence to Vietnam	1
Miscellaneous	28

In responding to these inquiries, four primary needs are met:

1. Information Center

The primary function of the unit is to serve as an information center for refugees and sponsors. Two types of information requirements at a national level have been identified. First is specialized information relating uniquely to refugees which may not be available locally. For example, a Vietnamese helicopter pilot has called asking how he can verify his flight training, the documentation for which was left behind in Vietnam. The second type of information is on local sources of assistance. This has been particularly important for those refugees whose sponsorship arrangements are such that they have been unable to find directions to appropriate local agencies or organizations. As private, state and local services for refugees become better developed, the importance of the toll-free line as an inventory of information will become even greater.

2. Problem Referral

The unit also ensures that the more serious resettlement problems of refugees reach the attention of the appropriate parties. Resources for such assistance include the Voluntary Agencies, HEW Regional Offices, and local provider of emergency assistance, as appropriate.

3. Employment Opportunities

A third information function, which has great potential, is to serve as a clearinghouse for employment opportunities available to refugees. The HEW-contracted telephone survey of refugees has indicated that employment is at the same time the most important and most difficult of adjustment aspects for the resettled refugee. Because toll-free line personnel are in contact with a large variety of individuals and organizations involved in the resettlement program, they sometimes become aware of employment opportunities which can be passed to the appropriate parties.

4. Program Evaluation

Finally, refugee and sponsor input to the unit has proven valuable in evaluation of the resettlement program and in identifying program shortcomings. For example, such input has been important in identifying refugee orientation information needs; in focusing attention on problems of refugee employment; in identifying geographical areas or sponsoring agencies or groups experiencing an unusually high incidence of resettlement problems; in identifying local jurisdictions in which mechanisms for public assistance to refugees are not functioning properly; and in spotlighting problems in federal and state/local government programs available to refugees.

Because of the importance of maintaining contact with resettled refugees and of continuing to fulfill these four functions, HEW will transfer and maintain the unit after the dissolution of the Interagency Task Force.

IV. Repatriation

During the period covered by this report, the Office of Special Concerns was substantially involved in the processing and final counseling of repatriates in the continental United States and on Guam prior to the departure of the Vietnamese ship "Thuong Tin I" from Guam to Vietnam on October 16, 1975. These processing and counseling efforts included face-to-face contacts with repatriates at Fort Chaffee and Fort Indiantown Gap, and telephone contacts with refugees outside the reception centers who had filed repatriation applications with the United Nations.

During all these contacts, repatriates were given the latest information regarding the situation in Vietnam and a full description of the ship and efforts of the U.S. Navy to recondition the vessel for the return home. All potential repatriates were told that the choice to repatriate by ship, await the establishment of an official repatriation plan, or resettle in the United States was entirely their own to make and that the U.S. Government would respect their decision.

At the conclusion of these counseling efforts in the continental United States, twenty-six repatriates at Fort Chaffee and twenty-five others who had left the reception centers elected to return to Vietnam aboard the Thuong Tin I and were flown to Guam where they boarded the ship with the repatriates on Guam.

The 1,587 repatriates on Guam were also given extensive counseling in individual interviews prior to departure. Each was given a free choice whether to board the ship, resettle in the United States, or await the results of UNHCR repatriation efforts. After counseling, a total of 1,546 refugees elected to return to Vietnam by ship and 46 decided to resettle temporarily in the continental United States. The 46 who decided not to return by ship were flown to Fort Indiantown Gap during the period from October 19-25 and are now being resettled throughout the United States.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROJECTS

The Office of Special Projects (OSP) has functioned as a general information clearinghouse, referral unit, publisher and project facilitator for the Task Force. Initially, OSP concentrated on printing sponsorship information and on servicing the refugee camps. Books, magazines and audiovisual materials about the United States were sent to each camp library. Other orientation materials were written and printed for distribution to each refugee family. OSP also assisted the placement of orientation class teams from the Washington International Center at the camps and the Young Lawyers Assistance Program nationwide, as well as coordinating the refugee camp concert tour by Vietnamese folksingers Pham Duy, Khanh Ly, and others.

In September, the first two issues of a biweekly, trilingual Task Force newspaper, NEW LIFE, were sent to the refugee camps and each requestor of publications. Efforts shifted to helping resettled refugees and their sponsors cope with cultural differences and language barriers. Through the newspaper the Task Force relayed information on special refugee programs, summarized news from Indochina, offered "how to" articles on driving in the US, grocery shopping, cold weather living, etc., and featured a locator column through which refugees could "advertise" for lost friends and relatives.

To spur additional sponsorships the Office of Special Projects developed audiovisual programs. The office assembled a color slide show with script for the Task Force Speakers Bureau, served as a liaison to the Public Broadcasting Service for their series of television and radio specials on the refugee program, and prepared a color video tape and film on a successfully resettled refugee family for sponsorship promotion by local television stations around the United States. A Vietnamese version of the same videotape and film was also produced by OSP for use in the refugee camps.

In the last two months the office has been receiving up to 600 letters a day requesting subscriptions to NEW LIFE, publications, and answers to special questions. Hence OSP is now operating almost solely as an information center and distributor of the following 16 materials to potential and actual sponsors, refugees, and others assisting in the resettlement efforts:

- #1. Information for Sponsors of Indochinese Refugees -
100,000 copies

Outlines government programs available for assisting refugees in medical needs, education, sponsorship breakdowns, employment, etc.

- #2. The Indochinese Refugee Program: Questions and Answers -
100,000 copies

Offers a general picture of the refugees, their educational level, overall job needs, responsibilities of sponsorship, and whom to contact to become a sponsor.

- #3. An Organization and Welcome Guide for Groups Sponsoring Indochinese Refugees - 40,000 copies

Provides a step-by-step program for establishing and running a sponsor committee organization, with ideas for projects and a sample Vietnamese meal with recipes.

- #4. Cambodian/English - English/Cambodian Glossary (355 pp) -
6,000 copies

- #5. Vietnamese Refugee Orientation Handbook -
110,000 copies

Describes the meaning of refugee status, US geography, customs and life, available assistance, and a variety of information to help new citizens set up housekeeping and find a job.

- #6. Refugee Orientation Handbook, Cambodian edition -
6,000 copies

- #7. United States Map (National Geological Survey) -
100,000 copies

- #8. A Guide to Two Cultures: Indochinese...American -
40,000 copies

Compares and contrasts cultural attitudes and behavior of the two cultures.

- #9. "Dear New Immigrant" letter -
30,000 copies

Explains the Legal Assistance "Hotline" and Program for Indochinese Refugees.

- #10. New Life/Doi Song Moi -
30,000 copies each issue

Biweekly newspaper, printed in English/Vietnamese/Cambodian.

- #11. We, The Asian Americans (in Vietnamese only) -
40,000 copies

A statistical profile of Asian immigrants in the United States

- #12. Finding Your Way (Cambodian/Vietnamese/English) -
30,000 copies

- #13. English-Vietnamese Dictionary -
35,000 copies

- #14. Information for Sponsors of Indochinese Refugees
(Publications 1 & 2, Vietnamese translation) - 40,000 copies

- #15. The Americans (Cambodian edition of A Guide to Two Cultures)
3,000 copies

- #16. Information for Sponsors of Indochinese Refugees
(Publications 1 & 2, Cambodian translation) - 3,000 copies

A CHRONOLOGICAL REVIEW OF U. S. POLICY ON
VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIAN REFUGEE REPATRIATION

Background: The United States believes in freedom of movement for all people. Thus, it has been clear from the beginning that the United States would not stand in the way of any refugee who indicated that he would prefer to return to his country of origin. We turned to the traditional intermediary in instances where the countries involved do not maintain diplomatic relations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

April 26. The UNHCR agreed to seek ways to assist voluntary repatriates and negotiations with the authorities in Vietnam and Cambodia. A first UNHCR representative was subsequently sent to Guam to conduct interviews with the earliest would-be repatriates.

May 3. The first requests for repatriation came from a group of Vietnamese Air Force personnel. Interagency Task Force representatives on Guam were instructed to lodge them separately and to inform them of the U. S. willingness to help to the extent possible in the circumstances and to explain the role of the UNHCR.

May 3. All refugee staging sites and reception centers were instructed to post notices and to run regular announcements in the camp newspapers informing the refugees of the option of repatriation.

May 8. All diplomatic and consular posts were advised by cable of U.S. policy regarding repatriation and instructed to turn over any such applicants to the UNHCR.

May 13. In testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee, Ambassador L. Dean Brown, then Director of the Interagency Task Force, said in connection with U. S. policy, "If they want to go back, then through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees they will go back."

May 22. In testimony before the House Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship and International Law, Ambassador Brown reported, "...We have made very conscious efforts, in light of the desires of some of the members of the Subcommittee here, to get the news across to every Vietnamese, either in the United States or at Guam and Wake, that they are not there under compulsion, that they can go back, that there is a mechanism by which they can go back. They can think it over again."

May 29. The first UNHCR representative arrived at a continental United States refugee center to conduct interviews with would-be repatriates to ensure they had made their decisions voluntarily and to distribute the questionnaire which had been worked out in conjunction with the Vietnamese authorities and which is required in Saigon before a decision will be made there.

June 3. The UNHCR New York representative announced that South Vietnamese authorities had requested its assistance in repatriation but that a solution would not emerge overnight.

June 20. Approximately 80 of the more than 200 would-be repatriates at Fort Chaffee demonstrated and threatened to turn violent if they were not moved to Camp Pendleton as quickly as they had expected. (Counter-demonstrations by refugees grateful for U. S. care followed). The movement was to be part of a consolidation process, first at Pendleton, then on Guam, of all would-be repatriates already interviewed by UNHCR representatives.

July 8. In response to an appeal by the UNHCR for funding, the U. S. agreed to provide \$2 million to the UNHCR to pay for its costs and the costs of the travel of repatriates from the U. S. refugee system to Vietnam if and when the authorities there accepted their return.

The U. S. also informed the UNHCR that it was prepared to assist in similar ways in the repatriation of Vietnamese already living in American communities who might decide that they, too, wished to return.

July 4-21. Applicants from the U.S. and continental refugee centers were moved to Guam.

July 19. The UNHCR was asked urgently to raise with the authorities in Vietnam the possibility of a meeting between representatives of the would-be repatriates and representatives from Saigon.

July 20. Slightly more than 2,000 Vietnamese and Cambodians have applied to the UNHCR for assistance in repatriation. The UNHCR has been unable to get an answer of any kind from Phnom Penh and has learned from Saigon that the 600 questionnaires it has already forwarded there are being screened.

July 21. The UNHCR reported that it was instructing representatives in Southeast Asia to try to arrange the requested meeting between repatriates and Vietnamese authorities.

July 21. Vientiane advised that Hong Kong had agreed to act as a transit point for the Vietnamese repatriates coming from Guam.

July 22. USG concern for the continuing welfare of the would-be repatriates and over the slow progress toward their repatriation was once more conveyed to the UNHCR. Our Ambassador to the United Nations was also asked to raise the issue with Secretary General Waldheim.

July 23. State Department urged UNHCR representative in Vientiane to arrange a meeting between Vietnamese authorities and repatriates in a third country, perhaps Laos. U. S. Government would pay expenses for Guam repatriates delegation.

July 24. Sit-down demonstrations in Guam Repatriate Camp.

July 24. UNHCR representative in Guam stated that any unilateral action on the part of the United States would be a breach of agreement and UNHCR would withdraw its good offices.

August 15. UNHCR advised that Saigon authorities rejected request for meeting on repatriation in Laos or other country (see July 19).

August 18. Representative Joshua Eilberg issued a press release stating that he would urge the Secretary of State immediately to request countries who have recognized the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Vietnam to assist in repatriating the Vietnamese refugees on Guam.

August 19. Petition presented on Guam to Senior Civil Coordinator and representative of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees during peaceful demonstrations by repatriates asking for the use of a ship to be manned by repatriates to sail to Saigon.

August 20. Congressmen Charles H. Wilson, Mendel J. Davis, and Delegate Antonio B. Won Pat, visiting repatriates at Camp in Guam, advised that they thought U. S. should let the repatriates set sail immediately for Vietnam on their own ship, rather than working through United Nations.

August 19-23. Repatriates on Guam previously housed in four contractor camps were consolidated in one camp, the Asan camp, for reasons of economy and security.

August 23. Letter from Acting Secretary of State Robert S. Ingersoll to Representative Charles H. Wilson in response to Congressman Wilson's telegram from Guam. Letter stated that using the ship was a difficult unilateral decision to be made and we would prefer continuing to try with the UNHCR.

August 29. A meeting was held to discuss options with regard to repatriates. This meeting resulted in September 1 cable.

August 31. Violent demonstrations break out at repatriates' camp in Guam. One barracks burned down. Four U.S. Marshals hospitalized.

September 1. Cable sent from Acting Secretary of State Robert S. Ingersoll to Francis Dale in Geneva regarding strongly urging the UNHCR to reinforce the need for speedy action in acceptance by the PRG; message also sent to USUN. In that cable, State Department also requested UNHCR to consider establishment of international camps for repatriates if demarche unsuccessful in South Vietnam. Stated that repatriates are an international issue with many potential repatriates in third countries around the world seeking return.

September 19. UNHCR visits Vietnam to discuss repatriation prospects with Vietnamese and Cambodian authorities.

October 3. At the request of the Task Force, the U. S. Navy assumes responsibility for repairing and provisioning the Vietnamese freighter, Vietnam Thuong Tin I, to be turned over to Vietnamese repatriates.

October 16. Vietnam Thuong Tin I sails from Guam with 1,546 Vietnamese repatriates aboard.

October 31. UNHCR meets with Task Force and State Department officials to discuss repatriation. UNHCR says he will provide funds from other than U. S. sources for relief and assistance to 1,546 repatriates from Guam.

November 12. UNHCR visits reception center at Indiantown Gap and promises refugees there requesting repatriation his continuing best efforts on their behalf.

December 11. 116 Cambodian repatriates depart Fort Chaffee for a UNHCR sponsored halfway house in Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PROGRAMS FOR REFUGEES

EDUCATION

The Office of Education's Refugee Assistance Task Force was established late in August 1975, to administer the refugee education program as part of HEW's responsibility under the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 (Public Law 94-23). Approximately \$25 million has been authorized for the education program from the \$100 million appropriated to HEW. The major item of expenditure--\$15 million--will cover grants to State and local education agencies for an estimated 40,000 school-age children; another \$5 million will be made available to States providing special instruction as part of their adult education program for the refugee population over age 18, estimated to consist of approximately 70,000 persons.

Since the resettlement program has succeeded in achieving broad dispersal of the refugees, there is great diversity in the services available in local communities to help the children adjust to local school situations. About one-third of the adults are said to speak and read English reasonably well; one out of 10 has a university degree and one out of four has completed secondary school. However, even those who held responsible positions in their own country may encounter problems related to cultural differences and possible high unemployment in their new communities.

The Interagency Task Force enlisted many professional associations and institutions of higher education to assist in the refugee resettlement program. By utilizing its computerized data base of primary occupations and skills, the Interagency Task Force first identified the major professional groupings among the refugees. Then, the appropriate national organizations were asked to provide training and job vacancy information for refugees in each occupational area.

In the field of nursing, for example, the American Nursing Association graciously agreed to send a team of nurses from its Kansas City headquarters to Fort Chaffee. At the resettlement center, the ANA representatives interviewed 45 Vietnamese nurses listed on the computer print-outs. By determining the qualifications of each refugee nurse, the ANA was able to match Vietnamese nurses with sponsorship and employment offers at their own levels of competence within the nursing profession.

The early resettlement of physicians, pharmacists, lawyers, master mechanics, and secretaries was hampered by the inability of these skilled professionals to obtain certification papers in their respective fields. Understanding this problem, the Interagency Task Force took the initiative of directing these refugees to paraprofessional opportunities. With such jobs, the refugees learn American methods and concepts as preparation for passing their certification exams while at the same time they are working as productive, self-sustaining members of society.

In the area of post-secondary education, the Interagency Task Force has worked closely with numerous schools and educational associations to generate sponsorships and place school-age refugees in academic institutions. English-language instruction and intensive vocational training are stressed in the refugees' curriculum. The American Association of State Colleges and Universities has been particularly helpful in developing interest among schools nationwide for admitting Vietnamese and Cambodian students. Adams State College in Colorado, Southeastern State University and Connors College in Oklahoma, Lock Haven State College and Lebanon Valley College in Pennsylvania, and the California State College system have been noteworthy in aiding refugee students.

One troublesome area concerning higher education in the early months of the resettlement program has been a general ignorance of foreign academic credentials, especially those from Cambodia. A consortium of public and private universities in California resolved this problem by printing a 68-page booklet entitled, "Guidelines on the Admission of Vietnamese and Cambodian Refugees." Besides describing the educational systems of Vietnam and Cambodia, the booklet reproduces sample documents from Indochinese schools and explains their meaning.

Another professional organization cooperating in the resettlement effort is the American Bar Association's Young Lawyers Section. Based in Chicago but functioning nationwide, the ABA Young Lawyers provide free direct legal assistance to Indochinese refugees and sponsors.

Education Activities in the Reception Centers

During the latter part of June 1975, HEW awarded contracts to the California, Florida, and Pennsylvania Departments of Education and to the Westark Community

College at Forth Smith, Arkansas for the development and operation of English classes and cultural orientation programs at the four reception centers within their States: Camp Pendleton, Eglin Air Force Base, Fort Indiantown Gap, and Camp Chaffee, respectively.

In all four centers the refugees were screened and assigned to classes in beginning, intermediate, or advanced English. Approximately one-half of the refugees were placed in beginning English classes, one-quarter in intermediate, and one-quarter in advanced. All the camps had evening and Saturday acculturation classes.

The original contracts were extended to cover the period from September 15, 1975 until the closing of the reception centers. Eglin had closed in August, so only the contracts at Fort Chaffee, Indiantown Gap, and Pentleton were extended.

The extended contracts called for intensification of the English language instruction programs. At Camp Pendleton the educational program consisted of English language instruction, head of household orientation, orientation to American life, and evening and Sunday courses. Those classes ended on October 24, 1975, as the last refugees prepared to leave the camp. At Fort Indiantown Gap the Pennsylvania Department of Education installed an elementary and secondary program of instruction. Although language instruction received the greatest emphasis, American school subjects such as science, math, and social studies were also introduced. For adults, English language instruction, vocational education guidance, and acculturation programs were offered. That education program closed on November 21, 1975, as the last refugees prepared to leave.

The Fort Chaffee program consisted of English language instruction, acculturation programs, and YMCA programs offering sports, music, and recreational activities. The attendance and effectiveness of the Camp Chaffee program increased dramatically in August and September when language labs and closed-circuit television came into full operation. The education program at Fort Chaffee is expected to close about December 19, 1975.

The cost of the elementary, secondary, and adult education programs at the reception centers until their closing dates amounted to \$3,58,671, distributed as follows:

California State Department of Education (for program at Camp Pendleton).....	\$1,107,185
Pennsylvania State Department of Education (for program at Indiatown Gap).....	724,217
Westark Community College and YMCA (for program at Camp Chaffee).....	1,409,112
Florida State Department of Education (for program at Eglin Air Force Base).....	203,425
Instructional materials for use at centers...	94,732

State and Local Education Programs

Since the resettlement program has brought about wide dispersal of the refugees, thereby creating unique problems for school districts which often have very limited facilities for coping with children from a culturally different background, transitional grants will be made to school districts enrolling refugee children. This will amount to an estimated \$15 million for approximately 40,000 school-age Cambodian and Vietnamese refugees. HEW is providing \$300 per student, or \$600 for each student over 100 or over one percent of the school district enrollement. This supplemental amount is expected to cover the special cost involved in providing English language instruction or other bilingual programs, special aides or tutors, instructional materials or inservice training for teachers. Within the general purpose stipulated in the regulations, which were published in the Federal Register on October 10, school administrators may determine their major program needs according to local circumstances.

In schools where there are only a few refugee children, many are receiving special instruction in English as a second language on an individualized basis. Several school systems having relatively large enrollments have set up special classes for refugees. For example, in a school in Los Angeles, more than 80 Indochinese students who speak Cantonese were fortunately able to be assimilated into an already established bilingual program in Cantonese and English. In Grand Rapids, refugee students are transported to special bilingual centers designed just for them. In St. Paul, all refugee children attend a special TESOL (Teaching of English to Speakers of Other Languages) Center.

Grants of up to five percent of the amount paid to local school districts will be awarded to State Departments of Education to enable them to provide leadership in

coordinating and augmenting in-service training activities for teachers, the development of curriculum materials, and any other services related to the special instructional needs of refugee students in their States. An estimated \$700,000 has been budgeted for this phase of the program. State departments of education will receive a computer printout of payments to local school districts within their State, probably in December.

According to a tabulation of applications received on or about November 10, the deadline date for the first-cycle processing of applications, relatively few districts have large concentrations of refugee students enrolled, as indicated in the table attached. Not only are the refugees widely dispersed among the States, but they are widely dispersed within each State. For example, 75% of the school districts enrolling refugees have fewer than 20 enrolled in the district scattered among several schools. About 85% of the schools enrolling Indochinese children have fewer than 10 in each school. Only 28 school districts out of 864 which submitted applications to the Office of Education for transitorial assistance grants to local school districts had enrollments exceeding 100 refugees.

RESETTLED INDOCHINESE REFUGEE CHILDREN, AGES 5 THROUGH
17, BY STATE AS OF DECEMBER 2, 1975

ALL STATES	34,334*
1. ALABAMA	380
2. ALASKA	4
3. ARIZONA	327
4. ARKANSAS	976
5. CALIFORNIA	7,257
6. COLORADO	563
7. CONNECTICUT	291
8. DELAWARE	43
9. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	231
10. FLORIDA	1,445
11. GEORGIA	311
12. HAWAII	190
13. IDAHO	95
14. ILLINOIS	1,060
15. INDIANA	516
16. IOWA	892
17. KANSAS	532
18. KENTUCKY	259
19. LOUISIANA	1,223

20.	MAINE	74
21.	MARYLAND	590
22.	MASSACHUSETTS	289
23.	MICHIGAN	620
24.	MINNESOTA	1,228
25.	MISSISSIPPI	107
26.	MISSOURI	776
27.	MONTANA	55
28.	NEBRASKA	397
29.	NEVADA	96
30.	NEW HAMPSHIRE	34
31.	NEW JERSEY	400
32.	NEW MEXICO	300
33.	NEW YORK	1,048
34.	NORTH CAROLINA	365
35.	NORTH DAKOTA	118
36.	OHIO	822
37.	OKLAHOMA	1,037
38.	OREGON	651
39.	PENNSYLVANIA	2,091
40.	RHODE ISLAND	41
41.	SOUTH CAROLINA	237
42.	SOUTH DAKOTA	160
43.	TENNESSEE	207
44.	TEXAS	2,701
45.	UTAH	186
46.	VERMONT	34
47.	VIRGINIA	1,144
48.	WASHINGTON	1,256
49.	WEST VIRGINIA	59
50.	WISCONSIN	555
51.	WYOMING	33
52.	GUAM	28
53.	PUERTO RICO	0
54.	VIRGIN ISLANDS	0

* Total does not reflect approximately 3,000 children of this age group who were resettled before the tracking system was established and approximately 3,000 still in resettlement centers. The total number of school-age refugee children is estimated to be nearly 40,500.

National Indochinese Clearinghouse

The Center for Applied Linguistics (1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209) has received a contract to operate a national clearinghouse to aid teachers who need information on special resources available, including Vietnamese and Cambodian language and orientation materials. Their services include basically four activities: (1) materials development; (2) dissemination of information concerning materials available for teaching English to Indochinese children and adults; (3) a human resources bank of the names of available American specialists in teaching English as a second language; and (4) a translation and textbook selection through which summaries of American textbooks in Vietnamese or suitable Vietnamese textbooks can be published.

Materials have been sent to all local school districts in the Nation by the Center. A special toll-free hotline number--(800) 336-3040-- is in operation for inquiries about resources available; their local number is 528-4312. They are at present responding to approximately 500 telephone calls and 750 mail requests per week from American educators. Their mailing list as of October 31 included over 5,000 names and was growing at the rate of 150 names a week.

Bilingual Education Centers

Funding is being provided to enable five bilingual centers to offer technical assistance to local school districts through the development of culturally sensitive curriculum materials and through inservice training for teachers dealing with Indochinese refugee students, since many of them have had no previous experience in teaching students from Asian countries. The training programs will include the use of materials developed by the refugee reception centers and materials collected by the Clearinghouse of the Center for Applied Linguistics. Upon completion of initial training sessions, the centers will develop additional curriculum materials based on needs ascertained by the participants and will provide additional technical assistance as needed.

The bilingual centers will work closely with State departments of education and HEW regional offices in this endeavor. The budgeted cost of \$500,000 is to be divided equally among the centers, which are located in Berkeley and San Diego, California; Lafayette, Louisiana; Chicago, Illinois; and New York City.

Staff members from the five bilingual resource centers attended a workshop sponsored by the Center for Applied Linguistics on November 12, 13, and 14 at Arlington Heights, Illinois, where they were able to share information and ideas concerning programs of teacher training, materials development, and refugee student and parent acculturation. Three additional workshops dealing with these topics will take place in San Diego, Lafayette, and New York City in late December and January, when an overall plan will be developed concerning the responsibilities of the various groups involved, including State education agencies and HEW regional offices.

Adult Education

In recognition of the need for services to promote the integration into American society of adult refugees, HEW has budgeted \$5 million to supplement existing adult education grants to States authorized by the Adult Education Act (Public Law 91-320, as amended). Funds will be distributed to States according to a formula based on the estimated number of adult refugees, 18 years of age and older, who have settled in each State. Any money not used for the purposes intended will be returned to the Office of Education for distribution to other States. In order to receive funds, a State education agency must amend its State plan for adult education for fiscal year 1976. No further matching will be required for this special program. The instruction offered must emphasize speaking, reading, writing and the computational skills and services necessary to promote literacy among adult refugees. Between one-half and two-thirds of the eligible refugees are expected to participate in these programs.

Since the first requirement for gainful employment is the ability to speak and understand English, special methods must be developed, in areas where there are only few refugees in a community, to provide individualized instruction and tutoring in locations where there are not enough refugees to form the usual adult education classes.

Regulations concerning this program were published in the Federal Register on October 22, and funds will be made available in December to eligible State applicants. Since not all refugees have as yet been released from the camps, a certain amount of money is being withheld for final adjustment when all refugees are in American society.

Adult Indochinese refugees may also participate on the same basis as American citizens in the many vocational education programs offered by the public schools, technical institutes, and community colleges in the areas where they live.

Postsecondary Education

The Secretary of HEW announced during the summer that suitably qualified Indochinese refugees would be eligible to apply on the same basis as American students for financial assistance to attend postsecondary educational institutions under existing federally funded student aid programs, namely:

1. Basic Education Opportunity Grant Program (BEOG)
2. Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant Program (SEOG)
3. College Work-Study Program (CWS)
4. National Direct Student Loan Program (NDSL)
5. Guaranteed Student Loan Program (GSLP)

Notification of this eligibility was sent to postsecondary institutions in August and September, with suggestions to assist them in interpreting the required information for application forms. They were informed that all Vietnamese and Cambodian refugee students who have parolee status, or I-94 forms issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service containing the phrase "indefinite voluntary departure" are considered to have satisfied the "citizenship" requirement for program eligibility.

Dr. Virginia Trotter, Assistant Secretary for Education, on October 15 wrote to all Chief State School Officers, State departments of education, and boards of postsecondary education to urge them if possible to waive out-of-State tuition charges for refugees in order to permit them to take advantage of lower State-resident tuition rates.

Credentials Evaluation Project

A credentials evaluation project is expected to begin in December 1975, in time for the beginning of the second semester, to assure refugee students of equitable treatment and to assist admissions officers in postsecondary institutions handling applications from Indochinese refugee students.

Since many of the students were unable to bring with them their academic records or any printed documentation concerning previous degrees, the project will involve the review of a student's educational history, the translation of documents or re-creating of missing records, and a recommendation concerning placement, at the request of the institution considering the student's application. This effort is being spearheaded by a national task force under the leadership of the National Liaison Committee on Foreign Student Admissions and involves five national professional associations. It is planned that funding will make the document evaluation service available for a period of a year.

As a further help to college and university placement officers, the OE Refugee Assistance Task Force is publishing a combined edition of two reports that will be distributed to all colleges and universities in the Nation. The reports are Guidelines on the Admission and Placement of Refugees prepared by a group in California, and Guidelines on Admission and Placement of Refugees into U.S. Institutions of Higher Education prepared at the request of the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs.

English Testing Project

Plans have also been made by the refugee task force to issue a contract for administering English language proficiency tests (TOEFL exams) to approximately 3,000 to 4,000 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees during a one-year period. This test is required of foreign students by most universities and colleges as evidence of English proficiency for admissions and placement purposes. Enabling refugee students to participate in this testing program will remove a barrier to their applications for entrance into post-secondary institutions.

University Student Hotline

a hotline located at Georgetown University is being funded by HEW to answer the questions of refugee students concerning college admissions procedures and financial assistance programs or to provide other general information on post-secondary education in this country. The heavy use of this service has caused an extension of funding for the project. In September, 590 calls were received; during October, 913 calls. Two phone lines are staffed by Vietnamese and Cambodian university students; the toll-free hotline number is (800) 424-2790; the local number is 625-4551.

State and Regional Office Liaison

HEW regional offices are providing a variety of services, general information, and technical assistance related to the refugee education program. The persons whose names are given on the attached list are those responsible for this particular program.

The Office of Education is also working closely with designated officials of State Departments of Education and of Adult Education Departments who will have special responsibility for the school-age and adult refugee education programs.

Office of Education Regional Office Representatives
Providing Liaison Services for Refugee Education Programs

- REGION I--(Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont) Arlene Hope, Library Services Program Officer (617) 223-6548
- REGION II--(New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands) Ward Sinclair, Assistant Regional Director (212) 264-4424
- REGION III--(Delaware, D.C., Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia) Robert Smallwood, Assistant Regional Commissioner (215) 596-1018
- REGION IV--(Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North & South Carolina, Tennessee) Polly McIntosh, Assistant Regional Commissioner (404) 526-5996
- REGION V--(Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin) H. Robert Hewlett, Assistant Regional Commissioner (312) 353-1263
- REGION VI--(Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas) Earl Schubert, Assistant Regional Commissioner (214) 749-2634, George Blassingame, Program Officer, BOAE (214) 749-2341, Herbert Mackey, Program Officer, BOAE (214) 749-2341, Fort Chaffee (501) 484-2410
- REGION VII-- (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska) Bud Tummy, Director, Division of Planning (816) 374-5875
- REGION VIII--(Colorado, Montana, North & South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming) Al Marcias, Program Manager, EEO (303) 837-4844
- REGION IX--(Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American Samoa) Sam Kermoian, Assistant Commissioner of Education (415) 556-6750
- REGION X--(Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington) David Leavitt, Program Officer, BOAE (206) 442-0456
- CENTRAL
OFFICE Bill Bowers, OE Refugee Assistance Task Force
(202) 245-3081

CHARACTERISTICS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS SUBMITTING APPLICATIONS FOR
THE EDUCATION OF SCHOOL-AGE INDOCHINESE REFUGEE CHILDREN

Office of Education, Refugee Assistance Task Force, December 1, 1975

State	Number of Refugees Enrolled	Total Funds Requested	No. of School Districts Whose Refugee Enrollment Amounts to:			
			Less Than 100 or 1%	100	More Than -- 1%	5%
ALL STATES	17,957	\$6,871,868	805	22	40	5
ALABAMA.....	125	37,500	11	0	0	0
ALASKA.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA.....	237	72,600	13	0	0	0
ARKANSAS.....	427	176,700	17	1	3	1
CALIFORNIA.....	6,870	2,775,018	176	8	5	1
COLORADO.....	317	100,800	14	0	0	0
CONNECTICUT.....	158	47,400	17	0	0	0
DELAWARE.....	32	9,600	5	0	0	0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	61	18,300	1	0	0	0
FLORIDA.....	920	353,500	13	4	0	0
GEORGIA.....	215	69,500	17	0	0	0
HAWAII.....	609	335,400	0	1	0	0
IDAHO.....	120	36,000	4	0	0	0
ILLINOIS.....	315	128,400	31	0	2	0
INDIANA.....	240	72,000	15	0	0	0
IOWA.....	491	153,900	33	0	4	0
KANSAS.....	197	61,200	17	0	3	0
KENTUCKY.....	93	27,900	12	0	0	0
LOUISIANA.....	724	315,900	11	0	0	0
MAINE.....	18	4,800	4	0	0	0
MARYLAND.....	299	112,500	7	1	0	0
MASSACHUSETTS.....	92	29,100	15	0	2	0
MICHIGAN.....	383	226,900	29	1	0	0
MINNESOTA.....	805	261,450	61	0	5	0
MISSISSIPPI.....	44	13,200	4	0	0	0
MISSOURI.....	144	35,400	15	0	1	0
MONTANA.....	29	8,700	4	0	0	0
NEBRASKA.....	272	86,100	18	0	3	0
NEVADA.....	76	22,800	1	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	9	2,700	3	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY.....	85	31,000	13	0	1	0
NEW MEXICO.....	198	71,700	1	1	0	0
NEW YORK.....	335	105,300	42	0	2	0
NORTH CAROLINA.....	154	46,200	10	0	0	0
NORTH DAKOTA.....	84	26,700	11	0	1	0
OHIO.....	569	168,000	57	0	0	0
OKLAHOMA.....	517	181,800	20	1	4	3
OREGON.....	532	216,600	24	1	3	0
PENNSYLVANIA.....	129	38,700	14	0	0	0
RHODE ISLAND.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	4	1,200	1	0	0	0
TENNESSEE.....	21	6,300	5	0	0	0
TEXAS.....	239	71,700	7	0	0	0
UTAH.....	41	12,300	2	0	0	0
VERMONT.....	4	1,800	1	0	1	0
VIRGINIA.....	8	2,400	2	0	0	0
WASHINGTON.....	271	81,300	17	0	0	0
WEST VIRGINIA.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
WISCONSIN.....	136	40,800	10	0	0	0
WYOMING.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
GUAM.....	338	172,600	0	1	0	0

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE EDUCATION OF INDOCHINA ADULT REFUGEES,

- 90

Office of Education, Division of Adult Education, Fiscal Year 1976

State or Territory	Total Number Resettled, Age 18 and Over (1)	Est. Allocation for Adults Resettled as of Oct. 11, 1975 (Col. 1 x \$70) (2)	Amount Available Upon Approval of Amendment (80% of Col. 2) (3)	Amount Withheld for Final Adjustments (Col. 2 less Col. 3) (4)
ALL STATES.....	69,381 *	\$4,856,670	\$3,885,336	\$971,334
ALABAMA.....	642	44,940	35,952	8,988
ALASKA.....	36	2,520	2,016	504
ARIZONA.....	560	39,200	31,360	7,840
ARKANSAS.....	1,206	84,420	67,536	16,884
CALIFORNIA.....	10,794	755,580	604,464	151,116
COLORADO.....	752	52,640	42,112	10,528
CONNECTICUT.....	420	29,400	23,520	5,880
DELAWARE.....	49	3,430	2,744	686
FLORIDA.....	2,813	196,910	157,528	39,382
GEORGIA.....	671	46,970	37,576	9,394
HAWAII.....	345	24,150	19,320	4,830
IDAHO.....	126	8,820	7,056	1,764
ILLINOIS.....	1,692	118,440	94,752	23,688
INDIANA.....	638	44,660	35,728	8,932
IOWA.....	648	45,360	36,288	9,072
KANSAS.....	619	43,330	34,664	8,666
KENTUCKY.....	312	21,840	17,472	4,368
LOUISIANA.....	1,301	91,070	72,856	18,214
MAINE.....	236	16,520	13,216	3,304
MARYLAND.....	1,048	73,360	58,688	14,672
MASSACHUSETTS.....	501	35,070	28,056	7,014
MICHIGAN.....	830	58,100	46,480	11,620
MINNESOTA.....	1,728	120,960	95,768	25,192
MISSISSIPPI.....	171	11,970	9,576	2,394
MISSOURI.....	1,198	83,860	67,088	16,772
MONTANA.....	100	7,000	5,600	1,400
NEBRASKA.....	417	29,190	23,352	5,838
NEVADA.....	180	12,600	10,080	2,520
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	79	5,530	4,424	1,106
NEW JERSEY.....	683	47,810	38,248	9,562
NEW MEXICO.....	191	13,370	10,696	2,674
NEW YORK.....	1,821	127,470	101,976	25,494
NORTH CAROLINA.....	555	38,850	31,080	7,770
NORTH DAKOTA.....	154	10,780	8,624	2,156
OHIO.....	1,138	79,660	63,728	15,932
OKLAHOMA.....	1,696	118,720	94,976	23,744
OREGON.....	760	53,200	42,560	10,640
PENNSYLVANIA.....	2,965	207,550	166,040	41,510
RHODE ISLAND.....	120	8,400	6,720	1,680
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	355	24,850	19,880	4,970
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	235	16,450	13,160	3,290
TENNESSEE.....	340	23,800	19,040	4,760
TEXAS.....	3,663	256,410	205,128	51,282
UTAH.....	297	20,790	16,632	4,158
VERMONT.....	66	4,620	3,696	924
VIRGINIA.....	1,851	129,570	103,656	25,914
WASHINGTON.....	1,777	124,390	99,512	24,878
WEST VIRGINIA.....	65	4,550	3,640	910
WISCONSIN.....	838	58,660	46,928	11,732
WYOMING.....	56	3,920	3,136	784
DIST. OF COLUMBIA.....	424	29,680	23,744	5,936
GUAM.....	375	26,250	21,000	5,250
PUERTO RICO.....	1	70	56	14
VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	3	210	168	42
AMERICAN SAMOA.....	0	0	0	0
TRUST TERRITORY.....	0	0	0	0

* ADULT REFUGEES IN CAMPS OR NOT REPORTED AS TO STATE OF ENTITLEMENT...18,840 ESTIMATED ALLOCATION: \$1,311

OE REFUGEE ASSISTANCE TASK FORCE

Budget for Indochinese Refugee Program, Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976

Program Activity	Estimated Total	Fiscal Year 1975	Fiscal Year 1976			
		4th Quarter (Apr.-June)	1st Quarter (July-Sept.)	2nd Quarter (Oct.-Dec.)	3rd Quarter (Jan.-Mar.)	4th Quarter (Apr.-June)
All Activities	24,887,000	1,318,000	3,184,000	14,720,000	3,660,000	5,000
1. Language training and cultural orientation at reception centers	1,468,000	1,318,000	150,000	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
2. Expanded elementary, secondary, and adult education programs at centers	2,319,000	- 0 -	2,319,000	- 0 -	- 0 -	- 0 -
3. Transitional assistance to local State department of education	15,000,000	- 0 -	- 0 -	10,000,000	5,000,000	- 0 -
4. Supportive services (Clearing-house, technical assistance, credentialing)	1,000,000	- 0 -	665,000	185,000	150,000	- 0 -
5. Adult basic education grants to States	5,000,000	- 0 -	- 0 -	4,500,000	500,000	- 0 -
6. Administration of program*	1,000,000	- 0 -	50,000	35,000	10,000	5,000

* Does not include salaries of staff, on temporary detail from other offices.

Title 45 -- Public Welfare

CHAPTER I -- OFFICE OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PART 122 -- GRANTS TO STATE OR LOCAL PUBLIC AGENCIES
FOR PROGRAMS FOR EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR
INDOCHINESE REFUGEE CHILDREN

In accordance with section 431 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232) and pursuant to the authority contained in Pub. L. 94-23 and Pub. L. 87-510 (22 U.S.C. 2601 et. seq.), the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, hereby amends Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations by adding a new Part 122 to read as set forth below.

At present there are no guidelines related to Part 122. Should such guidelines be issued in the future, they will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER, and will be limited to material in the nature of suggestions or recommended courses of action for meeting certain mandatory requirements set forth in the regulations.

1. Legislative Background. This regulation contains provisions governing grants to State or local public agencies under Pub. L. 94-23 "the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975," enacted May 23, 1975. Pub. L. 94-23 authorizes funds to render assistance to Indochinese refugees through the performance of functions authorized to be carried out by the President or his delegates by Pub. L. 87-510 (the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962). The authorization ends with the close of fiscal year 1977. Functions include assistance to State or local public agencies providing services for substantial numbers of individuals who are aliens and who, because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion or political opinion, fled from Cambodia or Vietnam. The financial assistance granted under these provisions of Pub. L. 94-24 and Pub. L. 87-510 may be used by the recipient to provide educational services for such refugees as defined in the preceding sentence.

Pub. L. 94-24, enacted May 23, 1975, appropriated \$100,000,000 in fiscal year 1975 funds for the over-all implementation of Pub. L. 94-23, to remain available for Federal obligation through June 30, 1976. Of this \$100,000,000, \$15,000,000 will be administered by the Commissioner of Education for the program to be implemented by these regulations.

The Act of 1962, which by its terms is limited to Western hemisphere refugees, was intended to aid Cubans. Aid to Cuban refugees has

been carried out under the Act of 1962, as well as under the authority of section 3 of Title 1 of Pub. L. 81-874 as amended, authorizing financial assistance for local educational agencies in areas affected by Federal activity. Local educational agencies with children of Indochinese refugee parents who actually reside or work on Federal property may be entitled to funds under both section 3, Title 1 of Pub. L. 81-874 as well as under Pub. L. 94-24.

2. Basic Provisions of Regulation - General. The program to be implemented by these regulations is a transitional emergency measure designed to assist State or local public agencies to absorb Indochinese refugee children into their regular educational program and to enable them to meet the special educational needs of these children while such needs are particularly acute. The regulations provide for grants to be made directly by the Commissioner of Education to local educational agencies which are providing public educational services for Indochinese refugee children. These grants are non-discretionary; a local educational agency will qualify if it is providing public educational services to at least one Indochinese refugee child and if it continues to make available public educational services throughout the grant period for all children for whom it receives funds.

3. Per Child Payments. A qualifying local educational agency is entitled to a prescribed amount per child: \$300.00 per child for the first hundred Indochinese refugee children being served or the number of such children comprising 1 percent of the agency's total enrollment, whichever is less. The more heavily impacted agencies, which serve over 100 Indochinese refugee children or a number of such children exceeding 1 percent of their total enrollment, will receive \$600.00 for each such child in excess of 100 or 1 percent of the total enrollment, whichever is less. The \$300.00 per child amount for less heavily impacted areas reflects a premise that these agencies can absorb a small number of children into their basic educational curriculum without Federal assistance, but that assistance is necessary for the agency to meet the special educational needs of the refugee children. The \$600.00 amount for each child in excess of a threshold number of children in more heavily impacted agencies will enable the agencies to provide for the basic educational needs of the extra children as well as their special needs. A qualifying local educational agency which has within its jurisdiction more than one small local educational agencies may not combine the child counts of the smaller local educational agencies so as to receive \$600 for each child in excess of the prescribed threshold number. Rather, the \$600 per child is paid only for children exceeding the threshold number in each smaller local educational agency within the grant recipient's jurisdiction.

4. Use of Funds. Funds under this program are being made available to local educational agencies for them to use for the refugee children's basic or supplementary needs as the agencies see fit. Grant recipients are not required to obtain Federal approval for proposed educational projects as they are in the various existing Federal programs of categorical aid for elementary and secondary education, and they are not required to make any separate accounting to the Commissioner for the use of Federal money received. However, the requirement that grant recipients continue throughout the grant period to provide public educational services to Indochinese refugee children is designed to ensure that the program funds are used for the benefit of those children. Public educational services in this context must include making available necessary English language and other supplementary instruction to all children counted on an equitable basis. A local educational agency must as a condition of eligibility make public educational services available to Indochinese refugee children (other than those enrolled in private schools) on a basis comparable to that which it provides to other children served in the same attendance area.

5. Participation of Private School Children. The regulations contain special provisions permitting (but not requiring) a local educational agency to count children enrolled in private schools for the purpose of computing its eligibility and amount of grant entitlement. If a local educational agency does count, in computing its eligibility and entitlement, Indochinese refugee children enrolled in private schools, it must provide equitable services to the children.

6. Grants for Technical Assistance and Leadership. Under Subpart E, a State educational agency of any State may qualify for a grant for technical assistance and leadership to local educational agencies receiving funds under the program. The amount of each such grant will be determined by the Commissioner based on an application submitted by the State educational agency, but will not exceed 5 percent of the total amounts of grants to local educational agencies in the State. These technical assistance grants are not taken from, but are in addition to, funds for grants to local educational agencies.

7. Effect of Office of Education General Provisions Regulations.

Financial assistance under these regulations is subject to several of the regulations contained in Title 45 CFR Subchapter A, Parts 100 and 100a listed in section 122.2 of the attached regulations. The applicability of Parts 100 and 100a, (including those provisions of OMB Circular A-102 contained in Part 100a) is limited to provisions which are appropriate for a grant program which is non-discretionary and provides for general aid with limited accountability.

8. Citations of Legal Authority. As required by section 431(a) of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232(a)) a citation of statutory or other legal authority for each section of the regulations and guidelines has been placed in parentheses on the line following the text of the section. On occasion, a citation may appear at the end of a subdivision of the section. In that case, the citation applies to all that appears in that section between that citation and the immediately preceding citation. When the citation appears only at the end of the section, it applies to the entire section.

9. Publication of Final Regulations. In accordance with section 431(b)(2)(A) of the General Education Provisions Act, it is the practice of the Office of Education to provide an opportunity for interested parties to take part in the rulemaking process. However, this notice is given without such opportunity based on the Commissioner's finding, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), that public comment upon a proposed rule would in this case be contrary to the public interest. This finding is based on the emergency nature of the program which is designed to obviate the burden in the present school year caused by the sudden impact on local educational agencies of the resettlement of thousands of Indochinese refugee children. Prolonging the effective date of the regulations to allow for public comment would cause undue delay in the implementation of the program.

10. Effective Date. Pursuant to section 431(d) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1232(d)), these regulations have been transmitted to the Congress concurrently with the publication of this document in the FEDERAL REGISTER. That section provides that regulations subject thereto shall become effective on the forty-fifth day following the date of such transmission, subject to the provisions therein concerning congressional action and adjournment.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 13.596)

Date: October 2, 1975

/s/ T. H. Bell

U.S. Commissioner of Education

Approved: October 6, 1975

/s/ David Mathews

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1975



PART IV:

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH,
EDUCATION, AND
WELFARE

Office of Education



ADULT INDOCHINESE
REFUGEE EDUCATION
PROGRAM

federal register

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Title 45—Public Welfare

PART I—OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PART 166—STATE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Program

Pursuant to the authority contained in the Adult Education Act, as amended, U.S.C. 1201, *et seq.*, the U.S. Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, purposes to amend Part 166 of Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations to add a new subpart G. This new subpart will set forth policies and procedures which govern the administration of supplemental funds which have been made available pursuant to the authority of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975, Pub. L. 94-23.

1. *Program purpose.* The Adult Education Act provides for State-administered adult education programs which will enable all adults to continue their education at least to the level of completion of secondary school and make available the means to secure training that will enable them to become more employable, productive, and responsible citizens.

The regulations in this subpart pertain only to those State-administered adult education programs and services which are made available from funds appropriated under the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975. From this appropriation, \$5 million will be distributed to the States in FY 1976, in accordance with the provisions of the Adult Education Act and the regulations in this subpart, for adult education services in order to promote the integration of the Indochinese refugees into American society.

Since estimates of the number of adults to be served by the program will not be available for some time, funds will be distributed to the States on the basis of the number of adult refugees (persons 18 years of age or older) initially resettling that State. Participating States will be required to amend their FY 1976 annual program plans to set forth the policies and procedures to be followed by the State in the administration of these supplemental funds. The States are encouraged to make arrangements with public and private agencies, institutions, and organizations, in addition to local educational agencies, where such institutions can make a significant contribution to meeting the objectives of the Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Program.

In accordance with section 309 of the Adult Education Act, expenditures for special experimental demonstration projects and teacher training programs are permissible provided the activity has a direct bearing on the educational needs of the Indochinese refugees. Funds may also be used to pay additional costs incurred by the State in the administration of the Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Program.

2. *Publication of final regulations.* In accordance with section 431(b)(2)(A) of the General Education Provisions Act, it is the practice of the Office of Education to provide an opportunity for interested parties to take part in its rulemaking process. However, this notice is given without such an opportunity based upon the Commissioner's finding, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 553(b)(3)(B), that public comment upon a proposed rule would be contrary to the public interest in view of the emergency nature of the enabling legislation. This finding is premised on the rationale set forth in the following paragraphs.

A notice of proposed rulemaking is followed by a thirty-day comment period. If no substantive changes are made in the regulations, the statutory time period governing the effectiveness of the regulations (including the thirty-day period in section 431(b)(1) of the General Education Provisions Act and the forty-five day period for Congressional review in section 431(d) of the General Education Provisions Act) would run from the date of the proposed rule. However, if a proposed rule were issued and substantive changes were then made in the final rule, the statutory time period would run from the date of the final rule.

Prolonging the effective date of these regulations to allow for public comment would cause undue delay in the implementation of this program. Many States already impacted by the Indochina refugee resettlement program have adult education programs presently in operation for which reimbursement is needed. Accordingly, the emergency nature of the legislation dictates publication of final regulations at this time.

Although these regulations are being published in final form, public comment on the regulations is nevertheless invited for purposes of future policy-making and regulations with respect to the State Adult Education Program. Any comments should be addressed to the U.S. Office of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Room 2085, Washington, D.C. 20202, Attention: Director, Rules and Regulations Office.

3. *Citations of legal authority.* As required by section 431(a) of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232(a)) and section 503 of the Education Amendments of 1972, a citation of statutory or other legal authority for each of the regulations has been placed in parentheses on the line following the text of the section.

4. *Effective date.* Pursuant to section 431(d) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1232(d)), these regulations have been transmitted to the Congress concurrently with the publication of this document in the FEDERAL REGISTER. That section provides that regulations subject thereto shall become effective on the forty-fifth day following the date of this transmission, subject to the provisions therein concerning congressional action and adjournment.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 13.400, Adult Education—Grants to States)

Dated: October 3, 1975.

T. H. BELL,
U.S. Commissioner of Education.

Approved: October 14, 1975.

DAVID MATHEWS,
Secretary of Health, Education,
and Welfare.

Part 166 is revised to read as follows:

PART 166—STATE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Subpart G—Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Program

Sec.

- 166.61 Scope.
- 166.62 Definitions.
- 166.63 Eligibility of State educational agency.
- 166.64 Amendment to annual program plan.
- 166.65 Use of funds.
- 166.66 Noncommingling of funds.
- 166.67 Reporting.

AUTHORITY: Pub. L. 94-23, 22 U.S.C. 2601; 20 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*, unless otherwise noted.

§ 166.61 Scope.

The regulations in this subpart govern the Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Program for which Federal funds are provided under the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 (Pub. L. 94-23). The purpose of this program is to provide financial assistance to the States for adult education services to promote the integration of Indochinese refugees into American society. These adult education programs and services are to be provided in accordance with the provisions of the Adult Education Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1201), the regulations in this subpart, and applicable regulations governing State Adult Education Programs (45 CFR 166.1 thru 166.52).

(22 U.S.C. 2601; 20 U.S.C. 1201 *et seq.*, H.R. No. 94-204, p. 3, (1975))

§ 166.62 Definitions.

(a) All terms used (but not defined) in this subpart which are defined in the Adult Education Act and subpart A of these regulations shall have the meaning given to them therein.

(b) The term "Indochinese Refugee," as defined in the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, and used in this subpart, means "aliens who (A) because of persecution or fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion, fled from Cambodia or Vietnam; and (B) cannot return thereto because of fear of persecution on account of race, religion, or political opinion."

(22 U.S.C. 2601)

§ 166.63 Eligibility of State educational agency.

(a) Each State educational agency that conducts adult education programs with Federal funds authorized under the Adult Education Act is responsible for providing adult basic education and adult secondary education programs,

RULES AND REGULATIONS

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including bilingual adult education programs, for adult Indochinese refugees (as defined in subsection 166.62 of this subpart)

(b) To assist in defraying the cost of providing adult education services to Indochinese refugees, the U.S. Commissioner of Education will distribute funds authorized under Pub. L. 94-23 among the States on the basis of the number of adult Indochinese refugees (persons 18 years of age or older) initially resettling within each State from the relocation centers. Determinations of the number of adult Indochinese refugees within the States will be based on figures submitted to the U.S. Commissioner of Education by the Interagency Task Force on Indochina. These funds are to be used to supplement ongoing adult education programs conducted under the provisions of the Adult Education Act to provide services for adult Indochinese refugees.

§ 166.64 Amendment to annual program plan.

(a) Each State educational agency desiring to receive its entitlement of Federal funds to carry out the purposes of this subpart must amend its annual program plan no later than March 31, 1976, to set forth the policies, procedures, and methods it will use in implementing the Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Program. The amendment to the annual program plan shall provide a description of program plans for establishing or expanding adult education programs, particularly programs to ameliorate language problems to accommodate the adult Indochinese refugees.

(b) The amendments to the annual program plan must be developed in accordance with the policies, procedures, and criteria established by the State pursuant to §§ 166.12(b) and 166.13 of subpart C of these regulations. Notification of the amendments must be certified in the same manner as the annual program plan and submitted to the U.S. Commissioner of Education for approval. The payment of entitlements under this subpart is contingent upon the approval of the amendments by the U.S. Commissioner of Education.

(c) The effective date of the amendment to the annual program plan is the date on which it is submitted to the Assistant Regional Commissioner, Occupational and Adult Education Programs, in substantially approvable form. Federal funds will not be made available until the amendment is approved by the U.S. Commissioner of Education. Federal financial participation is available with respect to obligations incurred for Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Programs from the effective date of the FY 1976 annual program plan, notwithstanding the limitation on obligations set forth in § 100b.32(a) of regulations for the General Education Provisions Act.

(22 U.S.C. 2801, H.R. 94-204, p. 3, (1975), 20 U.S.C. 1205)

§ 166.65 Use of funds.

(a) All Federal funds awarded to the States under this subpart must be ex-

pendent for adult education programs and services for adult Indochinese refugees. Refugees who have attained 16 years of age, and who are not currently required to be enrolled in school, are eligible to participate in the program.

(b) Funds may be expended under this subpart for special experimental demonstration projects and teacher training programs, in accordance with the provisions of section 309 of the Adult Education Act and subpart D of these regulations. These discretionary programs must bear a direct relationship to the needs of adult Indochinese refugees. Expenditures under this subpart for adult Indochinese refugees shall not be taken into account to determine whether the State educational agency used not less than 15 percent of its allotment under section 305 of the Adult Education Act for section 309 activities.

(c) Funds available under this subpart may be used to pay additional cost incurred by the State in the administration of Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Programs. The amount expended by a State for administration shall not exceed 7.5 percent of its total allotment. The expenditure of funds for the administration of Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Programs shall be set forth by categories of expenditures in report forms to be provided pursuant to § 166.67 of this subpart and the requirements of subpart P of GEPR.

(d) Of the funds allotted to a State under this subpart, not less than 75 percent shall be used for programs of instruction for adult Indochinese refugees. Emphasis shall be placed on speaking, reading, computational skills, and adult education services necessary to promote literacy among refugee adults for the purpose of enabling them to become responsible and productive members of American society. These funds may also be expended for guidance and counseling services with regard to educational, career, and employment opportunities for Indochinese refugees.

(e) The Commissioner reserves the right to waive or modify the application of the percentage requirement set forth in this section where he determines such waiver or modification is in the public interest.

(f) No State and local matching fund are required for eligibility for grants under this subpart.

(22 U.S.C. 2801; 20 U.S.C. 1208; 20 U.S.C. 1211)

§ 166.66 Noncommingling of funds.

The annual program plan shall set forth procedures to assure that Federal funds granted for the purposes of this subpart will not be commingled with other Federal, State, or local funds so as to lose their identity. In developing these procedures, it shall not be necessary to require separate bank accounts for these funds, so long as accounting methods will be established which assure that expenditures of the funds can be identified from other expenditures.

(22 U.S.C. 2801)

§ 166.67 Reporting.

(a) Each State shall report to the U.S. Commissioner of Education on all programs and services provided Indochinese refugees from funds administered under this subpart.

(b) Such reports shall be submitted as part of the financial and narrative reporting requirements under the Adult Education Act, as set forth in § 166.52 of these regulations and subparts P and Q of GEPR (45 CFR 100b). The information to be provided shall include:

(1) Total number of adult Indochinese refugees initially resettled within the State from the relocation centers, on or since the effective date of the FY 1976 annual program plan;

(2) Total allotment to the State from Federal funds administered under this subpart;

(3) Total number of local educational agencies (as defined in section 303(f) of the Adult Education Act), and other public and private agencies, institutions or organizations, that received grants from Federal funds administered under this subpart;

(4) Total number of adult Indochinese refugees that participated in adult education programs which were funded solely from Federal funds administered under this subpart;

(5) Total number of classes that were organized specifically for adult Indochinese refugees and were funded solely from Federal funds administered under this subpart;

(6) Total number of full-time and part-time adult education personnel whose salary was paid from Federal funds administered under this subpart (include administrators and supervisors of State and local programs, instructors, counselors, and other support personnel);

(7) Total number of classes of the regular State Adult Education Program (under the Adult Education Act) in which adult Indochinese refugees were enrolled.

(8) Total number of adult Indochinese refugees that were enrolled in public adult education programs, by type and level of instructional services provided (i.e., bilingual, adult basic education, adult secondary education);

(9) Detailed breakdown of expenditures for administration;

(10) Total expenditure from Federal funds administered under this subpart for special experimental demonstration projects and teacher training programs as described in section 309 of the Adult Education Act;

(11) Description of any special experimental demonstration projects and teacher training programs funded under this subpart;

(12) Description of special services provided (i.e., recruitment efforts).

(20 U.S.C. 1232(b) (3) (c))

[FR Doc. 75-28401 Filed 10-21-75; 8:45 am]



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

October 15, 1975

Addressees:

- Chief State School Officers
- State Departments of Education
- Boards of Postsecondary Education

As you are certainly aware numerous practical difficulties face the refugees of Vietnam and Cambodia who have recently immigrated to this country or have received recent refugee parolee status as they attempt to achieve a successful resettlement and integration into the American way of life.

This communication is addressed to the specific problem of residency requirements as they affect tuition payments for Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees who are seeking admission to postsecondary educational institutions.

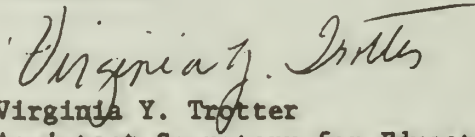
Some States have expressed hesitation or unwillingness to afford resident status to Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees for purposes of admission and tuition rates available to resident postsecondary students of that State. Their decision has been based on the fact that these refugees have not yet been awarded permanent resident status by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Although such status cannot legally be provided to these refugees without a special act of Congress, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare as well as the Immigration and Naturalization Service has included special provisions on its I-94 forms authorizing employment, a provision not ordinarily accorded non-resident aliens. Likewise the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has extended eligibility to Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees for Federally funded programs such as the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant, the Guaranteed Student Loan programs, the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant program, the College Work-Study program and the National Direct Student Loan program. Welfare, medical and other benefits have been extended to these refugees on a similar basis.

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In consideration of the special actions taken in extending the broadest possible benefits and services to the Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees on the part of the Congressional and the Executive branches of government, I urgently request that State Boards for various postsecondary institutions throughout the country act to extend services to these refugees on the same basis as is accorded to resident students of their respective states.

With sincere appreciation for your efforts in this regard,
I remain

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Virginia Y. Trotter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Virginia Y. Trotter
Assistant Secretary for Education

MEMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

: Assistant Regional Commissioners
Regional Program Officers, AE

DATE: October 28, 1975

TO : Director
Division of Adult Education

SUBJECT: Regulations for Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Programs

Attached are regulations for Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Programs. These regulations were published in the Federal Register on October 22, 1975, and amend the regulations for State-administered adult education programs funded under the authority of the Adult Education Act.

The regulations in this subpart (G) pertain only to adult education programs and services which are provided pursuant to the appropriation made available to HEW for this program under the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975. From this appropriation, \$5 million has been designated to supplement the ongoing State Adult Education Programs for the purpose of providing financial assistance to the States for adult education programs and services for Indochinese refugees. Such adult education programs and services are to be provided in accordance with the provisions of the Adult Education Act, as amended, the regulations in this subpart, and applicable regulations governing State Adult Education Programs.

These supplemental funds will be distributed to the States on a per capita basis of \$70.00 for each adult refugee (age 18 and over) initially resettled in each State. Of the \$70 per capita entitlement, 80 percent (\$56.00) will be immediately available to each State upon approval of an amendment to its annual program plan. The remaining 20 percent will be held in reserve by the U.S. Office of Education for a final adjustment of funds to assure an equitable distribution among the eligible States after all refugees have been relocated.

Each State's entitlement will be based on the number of adult Indochinese refugees resettled in the State, as identified by the latest available information (computer printouts) provided by the Federal Interagency Indochinese Task Force. The Division of Adult Education will make copies of these printouts available to the States through appropriate Regional Office adult education personnel. An estimate of the amount that each can expect to receive based on the number of refugees resettled as of October 11, 1975, is shown in column 3 of the enclosed table, entitled "Distribution of Supplemental Funds for the Education of Indochina Adult Refugees."

To be eligible to receive its entitlement from funds authorized for Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Programs, a State must amend its FY 1976 annual program plan for State Adult Education Programs by no later than March 31, 1976. The amendment to the annual program plan must be made available to the Governor for his comments, contain a cover sheet, and include a narrative description of programs and services for which Federal funds allotted to the State for Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Programs will be expended during the fiscal year. The emphasis of these programs must be placed on speaking, reading, writing, and computational skills, and adult services necessary to promote literacy among adult refugees for the purpose of enabling them to become productive members of American society. In preparing the amendment to the annual program plan consideration should be given to the requirements set forth in section 434 of GEPA and sections 166.12, 166.13, and 166.67 of the regulations.

The effective date of an amendment to the annual program plan will be the date on which it is submitted to the Assistant Regional Commissioner, Occupational and Adult Education Programs, in substantially approvable form. However, in no case can the effective date of an amendment to the annual program plan be before December 6, 1975, the effective date of the attached regulations for Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Programs.

Of the funds allocated to a State under this subpart, not less than 75 percent shall be used for programs of instruction for adult Indochinese refugees. A maximum of 7.5 percent of the State's entitlement may be expended to pay additional costs incurred by the State in the administration of Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Programs. Funds may also be expended for special experimental demonstration projects and teacher training programs which bear a direct relationship to the needs of adult Indochinese refugees.

Attached is a sample of the identification card which is issued to each Indochinese refugee. For each program participant, it is suggested that the local educational agency make two copies of this identification card, keeping one for its official records and forwarding the other copy to the State educational agency. The copies of these identification cards can be used at a later time to justify the total number of refugees served in the adult education program.

Finally, we want to emphasize that (1) no State and local matching funds are required for eligibility for grants under subpart G of the regulations, (2) these funds cannot be commingled with other Federal, State, or local funds so as to lose their identity, and (3) the reporting requirements set forth in section 166.67 of the regulations must be fulfilled.



Paul V. Delker

Attachments

Regulations, Part 166, Subpart G
Distribution of supplemental funds
Identification card (INS Form 1-94)

cc: Regional Commissioners



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202

NOV 10 1975

MEMORANDUM TO CHIEF STATE SCHOOL OFFICERS

SUBJECT: Transitional Grants to State or Local School Districts and State Educational Agencies with Indochinese Refugee Children and Grants to States for Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Programs.

The purpose of this communication is to provide more detailed information on my October 6 memorandum to you concerning grants to local school districts for Indochinese refugee children. In addition, it will provide information on the supplemental grants to States to support Adult Education Programs for adult refugees and technical assistance activities for these programs.

Transitional Grants to Local School Districts

Regulations for Grants to State or Local Public Agencies for Programs for Educational Services for Indochinese Refugee Children were published in the Federal Register on October 10, 1975. (Vol. 40, No. 198 pp. 47767 - 70) A copy is enclosed.

The application for grants were mailed to each school district the week of October 28. Instructions accompanying the application direct the applicant to transmit a copy of the completed application to their State Department of Education. I wish to point out that applications will be processed on a "first in-first out" basis and we expect to be making grants to local school districts the latter part of November.

Grants to State Departments of Education

In December you will receive a computer print-out of all grants made to local school districts in your State. Accompanying the print out will be a simple application form to be used in applying for a State grant. The amount of the grant will be computed at five percent of the total amount of funds from grants awarded to school districts in your State. These funds are to be used for leadership and technical assistance to local school districts receiving funds under this program.

Adult Education Programs

The Regulations governing Grants to States for Adult Indochinese Refugee Education Programs were published in the Federal Register on October 22, 1975 (Vol. 40 No. pp.) A copy of these regulations is enclosed for your information.

We strongly urge that the State Adult Education Plan be immediately amended to provide programs, particularly English as a second language, for Adult Indochinese Refugees. The ability of refugees to obtain employment is directly related to their ability to comprehend and speak English. Supplemental grants will be made to States as soon as their amended plan is received and approved.

Technical Assistance for Indochinese Refugees

Few State or local education agencies have had previous experience in providing programs for Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees. Because of the wide dispersal of these refugees, there is a great need to provide technical assistance to local education agencies, colleges and universities providing instruction to the refugees. Many States, however, have English as a second language specialists or other education specialists either on their staff or in colleges and universities within the State. The Office of Education encourages the utilization of these specialists to provide technical assistance throughout the State.

At the national level the Office of Education has arranged to provide technical assistance through two sources: (1) The Center for Applied Linguistics Clearinghouse and (2) five Bilingual Centers. Addresses and phone numbers for these resources are enclosed.

The Center for Applied Linguistics Clearinghouse maintains information on instructional materials which are appropriate for use with Indochinese refugees. The Center has English as a second language specialists and bilingual Cambodian and Vietnamese educators on its staff. It also maintains a list of personnel who may serve either as consultants or as employees in Indochinese refugee programs.

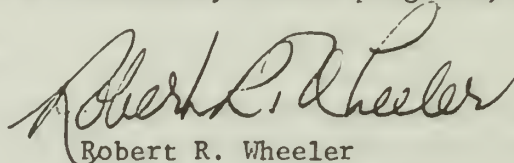
The five Bilingual Centers will provide services to States and LEA's on a regional basis. They will also be responsible for providing inservice training programs to local education agency personnel in their regions. State education agencies are encouraged to contact either the OE Regional Office or the appropriate Bilingual Center to participate in the establishment of these inservice training programs. These inservice programs will be initiated immediately.

Request for the Name of A Contact Person In Each State

In order to provide for direct communications concerning education programs for Indochinese refugees please call or write Beryl Parke at the telephone number or address listed on the enclosure and give her the name of the

person on your staff who has primary responsibility for working with Indochinese refugees in your State. If a person has not already been designated, we suggest that you consider selecting an individual with expertise in English as a second language or similar specialty.

I appreciate your cooperation. If I can assist you with this program or with other elementary and secondary school programs, please let me know.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Robert R. Wheeler". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Robert" and last name "Wheeler" clearly distinguishable.

Robert R. Wheeler
Deputy Commissioner
Bureau of School Systems

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D C 20202

November 24, 1975

Bulletin #S6
L8

TO ALL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND LENDERS

Eligibility of Vietnamese and Cambodian Refugees for
the Guaranteed Student Loan Program

Vietnamese and Cambodian Refugees who wish to attend postsecondary schools in the United States are eligible for financial assistance under the Guaranteed Student Loan Program (GSLP). Refugees who apply for loans must initially secure a specially designated Entry/Departure Form I-94 issued by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Additionally, any Vietnamese or Cambodian nationals who entered the United States with a regular visa prior to the fall of their governments in April 1975, and wish to qualify for a guaranteed loan, must first apply to the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Service Office to obtain the necessary refugee status.

If a Vietnamese or Cambodian refugee resides in a guarantee agency State and fails to satisfy a particular agency's residency requirement for a loan, the refugee may seek eligibility for a loan under the Federal Insured Student Loan Program. In all instances, however, it will remain the applicant's responsibility to locate an eligible lender willing to make such a loan.

Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees who plan to request assistance under the GSLP will use the same application forms, follow essentially the same instructions and definitions, and be subject to the same eligibility requirements which apply to other loan applicants, with the exception of the appropriate alien registration card. All applicants must have a Social Security Account Number. However, the definition of an independent student is liberalized, and there are certain items on the student application which will require modification as they apply to Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees. These exceptions are discussed below:

U.S. Citizen or National: Each applicant will enter the word "Refugee" in this space and note the number assigned to him in the specially designated Entry/Departure Form I-94.

Name and Address of the Nearest Relative With Whom Not Living:

If the applicant has a sponsor in the United States, he should enter the sponsor's name and address in this space. If a guarantee agency application does not require such information, it is suggested that such information be provided on the form wherever ample space exists. It should be emphasized that sponsors can in no way be required to endorse a loan or become legally obligated for repayment of a loan, unless the sponsor voluntarily agrees to endorse the loan in cases where endorsement is permitted.

Statement of Adjusted Family Income: In determining the applicant's eligibility for Federal interest benefits, any refugee, whose parent or parents (or spouse) are still living in Vietnam or Cambodia shall be considered an independent student. This will be the case regardless of how the applicant answers the questions which normally determine whose income must be included in the determination of the adjusted family income. The application for a loan will therefore be processed without the inclusion of the income or the signatures of the parent or parents (or spouse) in such cases, and the determination of eligibility for Federal interest benefits will be based on the borrower's income and that of any parent or spouse residing in any country other than Vietnam or Cambodia. Income earned in other countries shall be treated as though it were subject to taxation under the Internal Revenue Code.

S/S

K.A. Kohl

Associate Commissioner

Office of Guaranteed Student Loans

Social and Rehabilitation Services

A. Policy

There have been no new policy issuances or changes, but for the past three months SRS has continued to monitor the financial and medical assistance provided to the resettled refugees. Diversity of State laws and regulations, the different pace assumed by the various states in implementing their service of the refugees at the local level and the SRS have generated questions and some case problems requiring interpretation and investigation at HEW national and regional levels. The Voluntary Agencies have been supplied with a list of contacts in the national and regional offices relating to specific types of problems as part of HEW's effort to achieve an early resolution.

B. Long Term Care

Patients requiring long term care were transferred to institutions other than PHS facilities, if eligible under the Indochina Refugee Program. The payment for such long term institutional care is being provided through the State Medical Assistance Program having jurisdiction at the site of the receiving institution. The State, in turn, receives reimbursement from the Social and Rehabilitation Service. Such patients were transferred to an appropriate institution located near their family or sponsor. If no sponsor has been identified, patients were transferred to the most appropriate institution.

C. Unaccompanied Children

In order to meet the needs of unaccompanied children and to resolve questions of their custody, the Departments of Public Welfare in Pennsylvania and Arkansas have developed procedures to facilitate appropriate arrangements for these children. Many have been placed in the States where the camps have been located. Arrangements are being sought with other States to develop resources for these children. Assistance is needed from State and local public social service agencies in arranging foster care resources and/or for services after resettlement.

Arrangements had been made as of November 24, 1975 for foster home placement for approximately 440 children.

It is planned to keep a master list of refugee unaccompanied children at HEW in Washington, D. C. This list will have identifying information on each child placed in foster care and the child's legal custody status.

HEW Regional Offices plan to work with State social service agencies to ensure that the process of adjustment of the children continues and to assist in the resolution of issues related to the future adjustment of refugee children who are without parents in this country.

D. Baby Lift Children

These are the children who were flown from orphanages in Vietnam through private agencies prior to the mass evacuations.

Considerable interest has been generated in a court action currently pending in the U.S. District Court in San Francisco. The plaintiffs are three Vietnamese children "on their own behalf and on behalf of all others similarly situated and by their guardian ad litem".

The basis for the court's jurisdiction is the allegation that the plaintiffs' due process rights have been violated by being paroled into the U.S. and by being held here against their will and the will of their parents or legal guardians. While the Attorney General, through the INS, has the power to parole any person into the U.S., the exercise of that power is subject to the scrutiny of the District Court for abuse of discretion.

In June the court ordered the INS to review the documentation and to come up with a plan for those children who are found not to fall within the definition of an eligible orphan.

As of December 5, the INS had completed the processing of all but 48 of the approximately 2,043 children who came into this country through Operation Baby Lift. They have also to reexamine some 300 cases where the question of inaccurate documentation has been raised. A hearing is scheduled for December 17 at which the court will hear arguments on how persons in Vietnam claiming to be parents of children brought in during the baby-lift can make such claims known.

In summary, where a child is found to be an eligible orphan, adoption will proceed as planned. Policy dilemmas surface for two categories, namely those in which documentation remained obscure and those in which there are identified relatives in Vietnam.

The problem of ascertaining who are and how to trace the relatives in Vietnam involves substantial difficulties. The

difficulties are further compound by the time involved in reaching a decision after the releasing of the documentation, and the adjustment of the child in this country.

E. SRS Obligations

Obligations through November 30, 1975 total \$21,619,569. This figure represents agreements with 50 States and the District of Columbia for funding refugee financial and medical assistance and social services.

The following chart outlines reports from States on caseloads and persons receiving financial and medical assistance as of December 1, 1975. Of a total population of 124,080 refugees released into American society as of December 1, 1975, 23,768, or 19.16 percent of the refugees, received cash assistance.

WELFARE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
FOR VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIAN REFUGEES

(Reports from States as of December 1, 1975)

State	Financial Assistance				Medical Assistance (Only)		
	Applications Authorized (currently receiving)		Applications Pending		Authorized	Pending	
	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Persons	Cases	Persons
Alabama.....	35	114	n/a	n/a	34	n/a	n/a
Alaska	2	3	0	0	1	0	0
Arizona.....	8	22	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Arkansas.....	21	70	14	35	95	14	14
California.....	3,230	8,483	541	1,421	5,968	677	1,421
Colorado.....	137	452	92	259	66	19	19
Connecticut....	26	61	9	35	139	11	11
Delaware.....	6	29	2	2	12	4	4
Dist. of Col...	132	206	22	31	77	0	0
Florida.....	253	870	97*	303*	88	0	0
Georgia.....	44	130	n/a	n/a	36	n/a	n/a
Hawaii.....	377	813	21	63	122	41	41
Idaho.....	11	16	0	0	39	0	0
Illinois.....	190	669	58	187	507	16	16
Indiana.....	110	361	11	48	136	2	2
Iowa.....	97	363	8	29	389	2	2
Kansas.....	60	175	44	136*	264	0	0
Kentucky.....	155	387	56	178	4	3	3
Louisiana.....	31	101	14	93	8	2	2
Maine.....	17	61	0	0	86	0	0
Maryland.....	232	532	12	40	930	103	103
Massachusetts..	139	304	8	13	309	8	8
Michigan.....	219	614	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Minnesota.....	71	231	1	1	931	33	33
Mississippi....	6	13	n/a	n/a	0	n/a	n/a
Missouri.....	56	234	43	201*	27	0	0
Montana.....	13	51	0	0	3	n/a	n/a
Nebraska.....	46	139	15	66	39	2	2
Nevada.....	61	187	12	32	73	n/a	n/a
New Hampshire..	7	22	0	0	5	0	0

na = not available.

* Medical and cash.

WELFARE AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE
FOR VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIAN REFUGEES

(Reports from States as of December 1, 1975)

State	<u>Financial Assistance</u>				<u>Medical Assistance</u> (Only)		
	<u>Applications</u> <u>Authorized</u> (currently receiving)		<u>Applications</u> <u>Pending</u>		<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Pending</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Persons</u>
New Jersey.....	133	453	6	24	246	6	34
New Mexico.....	30	84	4	6	24	7	12
New York.....	97	297	16	50	120	12	46
North Carolina..	56	176	0	0	23	0	0
North Dakota....	8	48	1	6	34	1	1
.....	207	271	2	5	221	31	80
Ohio.....	34	102	17	24	24	115	153
Oregon.....	379	1,089	11	40	379	14	22
Pennsylvania....	145	474	0	0	675	0	0
Rhode Island....	13	39	1	6	22	23	25
South Carolina..	8	22	13	80	2	13	48
South Dakota....	5	30	14	52*	212	0	0
Tennessee.....	0	0	97	303*	0	0	0
Texas.....	272	688	113	395	98	75	238
.....	26	81	7	20	102	30	80
Mont.....	12	18	0	0	17	0	0
Minnesota.....	350	1,057	123	369	491	46	136
Washington.....	1,055	2,786	26	104	454	7	22
Virginia..	27	93	1	3	26	4	10
Wisconsin.....	49	223	3	13	19	0	0
Wyoming.....	5	17	0	0	0	0	0
.....	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	8,705	23,768	1,461	4,374	13,577	1,323	3,508

Medical and cash.

* = not available.

HEALTH

A. Reception Centers

One of the major activities carried out by the Public Health Service is the provision of screening and immunization services to the refugee population.

The health screening activities at the refugee camps were designed to identify and treat chronic and acute disease problems. Individuals are not released unless cleared by Public Health Service's Center for Disease Control screening activities. This entails a record check to determine if they have been processed through CDC health screening. State health authorities are notified of Class A diseases for necessary follow-up.

B. Follow-up

State and local tuberculosis control programs are being utilized to contact identified refugees to ensure that the administration of proper medications are carried out, and whenever necessary treatment is initiated.

State epidemiologists have been notified for the follow-up of Hansen's Disease patients. Refugees and sponsors are contacted to ensure proper medications are administered, the closest Public Health Service treatment center is identified, the treating clinics are notified, and when necessary, a yearly evaluation is arranged at the Public Health facility in Carville, Louisiana, San Francisco Public Health Hospital in California or Staten Island Public Health Hospital in New York.

C. Physicians Program

A special program to assist Vietnamese physicians is being implemented. This program provides educational assistance to the physicians who must pass the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates Examination (ECFMG). This examination is offered twice a year to foreign medical graduates as a pre-requisite to their entry into an approved graduate training program which is required for State Licensure. Foreign trained physicians are the only group within the health professions required to pass such a screening.

Proposals for the conduct of the ECFMG preparatory courses from seven institutions have been accepted as technically adequate and are in the process of contract negotiation. These institutions will serve the four (4) areas specified.

The following information indicates to the best of our knowledge the number of prospective eligible candidates for the courses from the specific area and the name of the institution servicing the area.

The following list correlates the area, estimated number of physicians and institutions in the program.

Area I Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan.

Estimated number of physicians - 87

Hahnmann Medical College and Hospital in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Area II Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi.

Estimated number of physicians - 80

University of Miami School of Medicine, Office of International Medical Education in Miami, Florida.

Area III Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico.

Estimated number of physicians - 162

University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences in Little Rock, Arkansas. Twenty refugee physicians are already enrolled and represent the maximum number the institution is able to handle.

University of Nebraska Medical Center, College of Medicine in Omaha, Nebraska. Thirty refugee physicians are already enrolled. The maximum number the institution is able to handle is thirty-five.

Area IV Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii, Alaska.

Estimated number of physicians - 183

University of California School of Medicine in San Diego, California.

Loma Linda University School of Medicine in Loma Linda, California.

Programs for ensuring that each eligible candidate has an opportunity to participate in the course are being developed by the International Programs Staff of the Division of Medicine, Bureau of Health Manpower, Health Resources Administration. The Division maintains a roster of refugee physicians and their current addresses. When the dates for the courses have been fixed, each candidate will be notified of the name of the institution, its location, and the starting date of the course open to him. Directions for making application will be provided. Each will be given instructions on how and when to apply for financial assistance. However, the details of this part of the procedure must be worked out with the participating institutions.

Financial assistance for the course candidates consists of a stipend of \$250 per month, not to exceed four months, and reimbursement of travel expenditure from home address to the institution and return for one trip only. Not all physicians will be eligible for financial assistance. Only those who are able to demonstrate a need for assistance may receive it. To apply for a stipend, the candidate and his sponsor must submit a written statement describing the need for financial help.

The courses are tuition-free. Texts and other necessary materials are to be provided by the institutions.

HEALTH OBLIGATIONS

Through November 13, 1975

PROGRAM ACTIVITY

A. Health Services Administration
Bureau of Medical Services

1. PHS Facilities:		
--inpatient days	10,208	
--obligations incurred		\$1,143,296
--outpatient visits	1,193	
--obligatons incurred		\$ 27,439
2. Contract Facilities:		
--inpatient days	3,239	
--obligations incurred		\$ 622,926
--outpatient visits	697	
--obligations incurred		\$ 30,777
3. Other:		
--ambulatory services, travel, medical equipment, etc.		\$ 79,715

B. Center for Disease Control:

Screening, immunizations, prevention and control of infectious diseases and related public health problems	
--obligations incurred	\$ 492,473

C. Health Resources Administration
Bureau of Health Manpower

Physician training grants	\$1,300,000
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TOTAL OBLIGATIONS

\$3,696,626

Support Services

A. Assessment of Refugee Status after Resettlement

The first systematic assessment of the resettlement process was obtained in the First Wave Report (October 8, 1975) done by Opportunity Systems, Inc. This survey can be generalized only to the first 35,000 refugees to leave the Resettlement Centers. It was based on telephone interviews with 1570 heads of households comprising 9,264 refugees.

The survey showed 36.1% of the refugees are children under 14 and 53.7% are between 14 and 44 years of age. Eighteen percent have completed secondary school, and 10.6% have university degrees. About 17% are proficient in English, and 58% have only an average knowledge of the language. The majority (78.7%) of heads of households reported they had a white collar occupation in Vietnam. Ninety-four percent of the refugee households were processed out of Reception Centers by Voluntary Agencies.

Of refugees in the labor force, 68% of the males and 51% of the females (14 years up) have found employment. Most heads of households (76%) are reported to be employed below their Vietnam occupation level. Family income is reported low for most households. Forty-two percent earn less than \$2500 a year; 14.2% earn \$2500 to \$4999 per year; 17.3% earn \$5000 to \$7999; 11.5% earn from \$7500 to \$9999; and 14.9% earn \$10,000 or more a year.

The survey reports that 60% of the refugee households are not receiving any Federal assistance. One out of 5 families receives food stamps; 1 out of 6 receives financial assistance; 1 out of 6 receives medical assistance.

Group sponsorship seems to be working better than individual or single family sponsorship. Only about 20% of the refugees expressed any dissatisfaction with their sponsors. Primary reasons for this were indicated as cultural differences while other reasons had to do with the sponsor's attitude and treatment of the refugees.

About 50% of the refugee families reside in the sponsor's home and 36.5% in rented quarters. The deterrents to renting are the high cost and the refusal of landlords to accept large families or young children.

Two additional surveys are scheduled. The next report is due in mid-January and will include results of phone interviews with about 1500 refugees resettled from the Centers through October 15. Five hundred of this second group to be studied will be refugees interviewed in the first survey and this will provide a longitudinal perspective to the survey. Because

there was concern over the significance of the approximately 35% non-response rate in the first survey, a non-respondent survey will be conducted in January-February. The third and final survey is scheduled for June 1976.

B. Management Information System

The refugee data storage and retrieval system, set up under contract with PRC Computer Center, Inc., generally has been storing and providing the information for which it was established: initial resettlement address of each refugee released from camp; English-speaking ability; job skills, resettlement agency. The data has not been updated for refugee change of address nor is it intended to maintain this system as a locator file.

When the last Reception Center closes, the Task Force Computer Center will be discontinued; all equipment will be returned to IBM and on-line capability will be terminated. The data will be stored in the HEW/Data Management Center. Federal Agencies including DHEW will make no further inputs, but some voluntary agencies will still be adding information on reports for payment. Department of State will continue to input data for billing and reporting purposes. The retention of the data will be necessary for possible use of auditors to verify, if necessary, requests for 100% reimbursements from States.

Refugee health records for in-patient treatment at the Reception Centers have been forwarded to the New Orleans Public Health facility. This information is available to physicians and health insurers on a need-to-know basis.

C. Transition to HEW

The HEW Refugee Task Force is preparing for the transition from the Interagency Task Force to the Department's assumption of the program as lead agency during the next crucial months of refugee adjustment. With the closure of all Reception Centers, the Interagency Task Force will terminate its work. Regional HEW offices are proceeding to add temporary staff who have Vietnamese or Cambodian language ability. They, working with HEW's permanent staff in the regions, will be responsible (1) to ensure that existing HEW services within a Region are available to support refugee resettlement; (2) to augment the provisions of services by State and local health, education and welfare agencies through the use of a selective problem analysis and solving capability; (3) to work with regional and local Voluntary Agency Offices to assist in the development of supportive follow-up mechanisms to facilitate refugee adjustment; and (4) to coordinate other resources in a given region to maximize the possibility for successful refugee resettlement and readjustment.

The IATF's Office of Special Concerns has instituted a

national toll-free phone line and maintains a staff of Vietnamese and Cambodian speaking operators to answer questions and provide referral to appropriate sources of aid. An analysis of the frequency and types of calls received indicate a needed service is being provided at this time. This service will be continued by HEW until it becomes clear that it is being provided locally where it can be most effective.

A bi-weekly newspaper, NEW LIFE, in Vietnamese and English is being published by the Interagency Task Force. It provides a number of services to the refugee and sponsor - special news, stories of successful employment, legal advice, a question and answer page, a listing of publications helpful to the Vietnamese, a section enabling refugees to trace relatives or friends. To gradually supplant this service, HEW with the assistance of the Voluntary Agencies, will seek to enable the growing number of local community based Vietnamese papers or information sheets to interrelate and pool their resources.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

SERVICES FOR

INDOCHINA REFUGEES

Since the last Report to the Congress, corrections have been made in the data on services provided to Indochina refugees by State Employment Security Agencies (SESA). The current tables reflect the corrections.

Tables 1 and 2 show that a total of 24,467 refugees came to the local offices of SESAs seeking assistance in finding employment. Of these, 4,862, or 19.72 percent, were placed in jobs, and 6,075, or 24.83 percent, were referred to training or other services.

The tables also show the distribution, by occupational skills, of those refugees served or placed in jobs. It will be noted that whereas almost half the refugees coming into the offices were classified in the professional, technical and managerial, and clerical and sales skill groups, only about one third found jobs at those skill levels. This indicates that many accepted employment at lower skill levels than their qualifications would warrant and further reflects their eagerness to find employment.

Registration cards for 12,513 refugees, more than half those seeking service, are still in local employment service office active files where they receive continuing consideration as job openings are received.

Occupational Skills of Indochina Refugees Requesting Services Within SESA Local Offices as of 11-28-75
Applicants Served in Local Offices by Region - Cumulative

- 123 -

Digit
Code

	Reg. I	Reg. II	Reg. III	Reg. IV	Reg. V	Reg. VI	Reg. VII	Reg. VIII	Reg. IX	Reg. X	Totals	% Distribution
0-1 Professional Technical Managerial	196	157	551	590	395	1088	746	178	1508	499	5908	24.15
2 Clerical & Sales	145	170	483	452	351	1083	317	192	1333	438	4964	20.29
3 Service	123	86	264	426	261	535	511	151	1442	337	4136	16.90
4 Farming Fishery Forestry & Related	12	2	20	33	39	39	30	18	92	26	311	1.27
5 Processing	3	5	29	45	20	109	3	16	56	25	311	1.27
6 Machine Trades	65	47	177	192	161	427	209	70	393	147	1888	7.72
7 Bench Work	109	66	210	137	148	397	196	71	542	125	2001	8.18
8 Structural Work	93	43	218	207	135	337	161	64	322	129	1709	6.98
9 Miscellaneous	200	151	290	338	222	419	450	98	789	282	3239	13.24
TOTALS	946	727	2242	2420	1732	4434	2623	858	6477	2008	24467	100.00

Total number of applicants served: Past Week 1313 Male 618 Female 711 Total Past Week 1931
Total referred to training and other services: Total to Date 17356 Total Served 24467
Past Week 597 Total 6075

Number in active file 12,513

TABLE 2
REFUGEES PLACED BY SESA'S
Occupational Skills of Indochina Refugees Placed in Jobs By SESA Local Offices as of 11-28-75
Cumulative

Digit Code	Reg. I	Reg. II	Reg. III	Reg. IV	Reg. V	Reg. VI	Reg. VII	Reg. VIII	Reg. IX	Reg. X	Totals	% Distribution
0-1 Professional Technical Managerial	22	32	70	57	97	98	197	21	131	56	781	16.18
2 Clerical & Sales	27	16	58	57	110	96	132	38	143	50	727	15.06
3 Service	49	20	57	96	66	102	130	64	221	72	877	18.17
4 Farming Fishery Forestry & Related	6		16	19	47	13	8	1	26	9	145	3.03
5 Processing	9	2	22	26	8	32	30	6	29	9	173	3.53
6 Machine Trades	25	10	39	37	56	93	76	18	40	28	422	8.74
7 Bench Work	20	21	69	50	60	83	56	27	192	24	602	12.47
8 Structural Work	61	5	37	38	25	57	92	13	49	10	387	8.02
9 Miscellaneous	84	38	87	77	92	57	97	40	97	43	712	14.75
TOTALS	303	144	455	457	561	631	818	228	928	301	4826	100.00

FEDERAL REGIONAL COUNCIL ACTIVITY

On July 11, 1975 the President wrote to Governors of all states requesting aid in sponsoring refugees for resettlement in the United States. Subsequently, the Chairman of all FRCs contacted the offices of a number of Governors and made detailed presentations describing the problem and the assistance available to sponsoring states. In addition, the FRCs contacted a number of local governments and public interest groups to request their assistance in the resettlement program.

These FRC activities resulted in a number of state and local governments and private organizations entering into contracts to act as resettlement agencies. Although these state and local contracts account for only 5,000 of the total refugees resettled, the support shown by elected officials and community leaders energized the total resettlement effort and resulted in increased public awareness and support for the program. More important, continued support by the FRCs assisted in making available for the refugees resettled by the traditional International Resettlement Agencies (VOLAGs) additional federal resources in job training, housing and transportation. The use of the FRC as a vehicle for the coordination of federal resources and the mobilization of additional public and private resources added immensely to the overall success of the resettlement program. The FRCs will continue to assist in the long term domestic aspects of the resettlement program.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
TAX POLICIES
FOR REFUGEES AND SPONSORS



News Release



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Department of the Treasury Internal Revenue Service

Washington, DC 20224 11/6/75

Tel. (202) 964-4021

IR-1523

For Release: Immediate

Washington, D.C. -- The Internal Revenue Service today released a series of answers to the questions most frequently asked about the tax status of refugees from Southeast Asia and their sponsors.

Among these questions is one on taxpayers claiming a charitable contribution deduction for out-of-pocket expenses in caring for a refugee family under the sponsorship of a charitable resettlement agency.

Under the law, the out-of-pocket expenses would be deductible since they are for the use of a charitable organization. Therefore, these expenses incurred for care of refugee families by sponsors in their homes on behalf of charitable resettlement agencies, church groups or similar charitable organizations will be allowed as charitable contribution deductions. However, these expenses may be claimed only if deductions are itemized.

Another question concerns claiming refugees as dependents. The law requires that an unrelated person being claimed as a dependent must live as a member of the taxpayer's household for the entire year. As a result, even though the support, gross income, and other tests in the law are met, if a refugee unrelated to the taxpayer did not live with the taxpayer for the entire year the dependency exemption cannot be claimed, the IRS said.

(MORE)

The IRS must, of course, administer the dependency rules as provided in the law.

Under the tax law, a dependent who is related to the taxpayer need not live with the taxpayer or be a member of the household in order for the exemption to be claimed.

The questions and answers are in two attached sections. The first deals with those asked by refugee sponsors. The second answers questions asked by the refugees themselves. The IRS said additional questions may be directed to its local offices, where a number of publications are available to provide answers in greater detail.

X X X

Questions and Answers Relating to Sponsors

- Q.-1 As a sponsor, I have taken an unrelated Vietnamese refugee into my house and I am furnishing the refugee with food, shelter, clothing, and medical services. May I claim the refugee as a dependent on my income tax return?
- A.-1 If the refugee (1) lived as a member of your household for the entire calendar year, (2) had gross income for that year of less than \$750, (3) did not file a joint return with his or her spouse, and (4) you furnished over one-half of the refugee's total support for the calendar year, you may claim the refugee as a dependent on your Federal income tax return. No dependency deduction will be allowed unless all four tests are met. For example, if the refugee lived as a member of your household for only 7 months of the calendar year, no dependency deduction is allowed even though the other three tests are met.
- Q.-2 What if the refugee is related to me by marriage?
- A.-2 If the refugee is your father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law, the refugee need not be a member of your household for the entire year to be claimed as an exemption, providing the other tests listed in the answer to question 1, above, are met.
- Q.-3 For Federal income tax purposes what is the status of Vietnamese refugees?
- A.-3 Refugees who were admitted into the United States, as parolees under the Immigration and Nationality Act, are considered resident aliens for Federal income tax purposes.
- Q.-4 What does that mean?
- A.-4 For Federal income tax purposes, a resident alien is, in general, subject to tax in the same manner as a United States citizen. Thus, a resident alien is taxed on income derived from all sources, including sources outside the United States, in the same manner as a United States citizen. However, special rules exist where an alien changes status in the course of a tax year. These rules affect the use of dependency deductions, use of the optional tax tables, and the filing of joint returns. Additional information on this subject can be obtained at any Internal Revenue Service office.
- Q.-5 Are there any restrictions on employing a member of a refugee family in my place of business?

- A.-5 No. However, as an employer you should insure that the refugee obtains a social security number, which also serves as the refugee's taxpayer identification number. Applications for social security numbers (Form SS-5) can be obtained at any Social Security Administration office, Post Office, or Internal Revenue Service office. As with any other employee, you should also see that the refugee completes either the Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate (Form W-4), or the Exemption From Withholding (Form W-4E). You should also have the refugee complete Form 1078, Certificate of Alien Claiming Residence in the United States.
- Q.-6 My church has agreed to sponsor a refugee family and has formed a committee to provide the family with housing, food, clothing and any medical needs. Are the church members entitled to any deductions for contributions to the church committee for support of these refugees?
- A.-6 Since your church is the sponsor of the family, the fair market value of any contributions to the church committee for support of the family are donations to your church in carrying out its charitable activities and are, therefore, deductible.
- Q.-7 Through a charitable resettlement agency, I have taken a refugee family into my home for a temporary period. I provide living quarters in my home for the family, and provide the family with food, clothing, and other incidentals for which I receive no reimbursement. Am I entitled to any charitable contribution deduction for these expenses?
- A.-7 Yes. Under the resettlement agency's agreement with the United States Government the resettlement agency has assumed responsibility for the resettlement and care of the refugees. Your out-of-pocket expenses and contributions for the use of the resettlement agency in support of its charitable activities. However, under this arrangement the refugee family members would not be considered your dependents.
- Q.-8 If I pay the medical expenses for an unrelated refugee, may I claim a deduction on my income tax return?
- A.-8 Only if the refugee qualifies as a dependent under tests (1) and (4) set out in the answer to question 1 above and you itemize your deductions.
- Q.-9 Are contributions to Vietnamese refugees taxable to them?
- A.-9 If such contributions are in the nature of gifts, they are not taxable. However, on substantial gifts, the donor may be subject to a gift tax.
- Q.-10 Under the auspices of a national charity, I have agreed to maintain a refugee high school student in my home. Am I entitled to any deductions for the expense of maintaining this student?

- A.-10 Assuming the student is neither your relative nor your dependent, and there is a written agreement between you and the charitable organization, and you receive no reimbursement toward the expense of maintaining the student, you may deduct, as a charitable contribution, up to \$50 a month for each month (15 or more days) the student is a full-time student in the twelfth or lower grades.
- Q.-11 I have volunteered to work with Vietnamese refugees. Where can I get help in answering their tax questions?
- A.-11 Help in answering tax questions can be obtained at any Internal Revenue Service office.
- Q.-12 Is a food processing corporation that donates a truckload of canned food to a United States government-sponsored refugee settlement center entitled to a deduction for a charitable contribution?
- A.-12 Yes, but only with respect to costs and expenses attributable to the contributed property that are incurred in prior taxable years and that are properly reflected in opening inventory for the year of contribution. These costs and expenses must be removed from opening inventory and may not be considered part of cost of goods sold for purposes of determining gross income for the year of contribution.

X X X

Questions and Answers Relating to Refugees

- Q.-1 What is my tax status as a refugee?
- A.-1 As a refugee you were admitted to the United States as a parolee under the Immigration and Nationality Act. For Federal income tax purposes you are considered a resident alien.
- Q.-2 What is a resident alien?
- A.-2 A resident alien is one who intends to establish residence in the United States and, in general, is subject to tax in the same manner as a United States citizen.
- Q.-3 What taxes am I liable for?
- A.-3 The principal Federal taxes for which you may be liable are Federal income and social security taxes. Additionally, you may be liable for a variety of state and local taxes, which may include income taxes, sales and use taxes, and property taxes.
- Q.-4 What are these taxes used for and how are they collected?
- A.-4 Federal income taxes provide operating funds for various programs and services furnished by the Federal government. The principal way of collecting income tax on individuals is from withholding on wages. Social security taxes are imposed on wages and earnings from self-employment and are used to pay pension benefits upon your retirement. They are also used to pay death and disability benefits to the taxpayer, spouse, or dependent children. These taxes are withheld from wages in a manner similar to the way income taxes are withheld.
- Q.-5 Are wages the only income subject to Federal income and social security taxes?
- A.-5 No, a resident alien, like a citizen of the United States, is taxed on income from all sources, including income from sources outside the United States. However, social security taxes generally apply to only the first \$14,100 of wages or earnings from self-employment.
- Q.-6 How does withholding of Federal income and social security taxes work?
- A.-6 First, you will need a social security number, which also serves as your taxpayer identification number. The Social Security Administration uses this number throughout your working life to keep a record of all your earnings on which you pay social security taxes that count toward old-age and survivors insurance. The Internal Revenue Service uses this number as your taxpayer identification

number, and it must appear on every tax return, statement, or other document required to be filed with the Internal Revenue Service. Using your social security number, your employer reports and pays to the Internal Revenue Service the amounts of income and social security taxes that are required to be withheld from your wages. Your individual social security number insures that you are given proper credit for the social security and income taxes withheld from your wages.

Q.-7 Where do I get a social security number?

A.-7 Applications for social security numbers (Form SS-5) can be obtained at any Social Security Administration office, Post Office or Internal Revenue Service office. Instructions for completing the application are contained on the Form, and it should be filed with the nearest Social Security office. After processing this form, which establishes your social security account number, the Social Security Administration will mail you a card indicating your social security account number.

Q.-8 What is this card used for?

A.-8 This card should be shown to your employer to enable the employer to record your name and number just as they appear on the card. The employer needs this information to report to the Internal Revenue Service the amount of income and social security taxes withheld from your wages. Your employer will use this number when reporting to the government any income or social security taxes withheld from your wages. The use of your social security number insures that you receive proper credit for any taxes withheld from your wages for both income and social security taxes.

Q.-9 In connection with employment, are there any other forms that must be completed for Federal tax purposes?

A.-9 When you are first employed, you must complete either an Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate, (Form W-4), or Exemption From Withholding (Form W-4E), whichever is applicable. These forms will be furnished by your employer. You must also file Form 1078, Certificate of Alien Claiming Residence in the United States, which can be obtained from any Internal Revenue Service office.

Q.-10 What are these forms used for?

A.-10 Since the Federal income tax system operates on a pay-as-you-go basis, an employer must withhold income from each employee's pay in each pay period. One factor used in determining the amount of tax to be withheld is the number of withholding allowances

claimed by the employee. Every individual is entitled to one allowance of \$750, and a taxpayer may claim an additional allowance of \$750 for a spouse and for each person who qualifies for an additional allowance for dependents. The Form W-4 is used to claim these withholding allowances. The Form W-4E is used by an individual who incurred no liability for income tax in the preceding year and contemplates no liability for tax in the current year. The Form 1078 shows your employer that you are a resident alien. For purposes of tax withholding, different withholding rates apply to resident and nonresident aliens.

- Q.-11 What does the employer do with the money withheld for Federal income and social security taxes?
- A.-11 The employer is required to turn these funds over to the Federal government. Additionally, the employer is required to send you shortly after the end of the year, a Wage and Tax Statement (Form W-2) that provides a record of the wages you were paid, the amount of Federal income tax withheld, and the amount of social security tax withheld.
- Q.-12 What do I do with the W-2 I receive from my employer?
- A.-12 This form provides you with information you must use to complete your income tax return. You must attach a copy of the W-2 to your tax return when it is filed.
- Q.-13 Under what circumstances am I required to file a Federal income tax return?
- A-13 In general you must file a return if:
- 1) You are a single taxpayer under age 65 and have gross income for the year of \$2,350 or more.
 - 2) You and your spouse are under 65, file a joint return, and have gross income for the year of \$3,400 or more.
 - 3) You are a married person filing a separate return and have gross income for the year of \$750 or more.
 - 4) You received tips from which social security taxes were not withheld, even if your gross income for the year was less than \$2,350.
 - 5) You were in business for yourself and had net earnings for the year from this self-employment of \$400 or more.

- 6) You are single with gross income of \$750 or more and another taxpayer can claim you as a dependent.
- 7) You must also file a return to obtain a refund of any taxes withheld even though you are not required to file a return under 1-6 above.

Q.-14 What is a joint return and are there any advantages to filing one?

A.-14 A joint return includes all the income, exemptions, and deductions of both husband and wife, and may result in a lower total tax, since the total taxable income is split evenly between the husband and the wife. A joint return may be filed even if one of the spouses had no income or deductions. However, in order to file a joint return both husband and wife must be either United States citizens or resident aliens for the entire tax year.

Q.-15 When and where must I file a Federal income tax return?

A.-15 The due date for filing your Federal income tax return is normally April 15 of the year following the calendar year involved. The return is filed in accordance with the instructions contained on the form.

Q.-16 What's the purpose of social security taxes?

A.-16 Social security taxes go into a special fund administered by the Social Security Administration. These taxes are credited to your account and will provide retirement benefits to you when you reach retirement age, or disability benefits in the event you are disabled and unable to work prior to reaching retirement age. Social security also provides benefits to your spouse and dependent children after your death.

Q.-17 Why does the government require withholding of taxes from wages?

The Federal income tax system is based on a pay-as-you-go plan. Each pay period, an amount is deducted from your paycheck so that at the end of the year the income tax withheld approximates the total amount of tax you owe. Thus, your tax liability is paid by a number of relatively modest installments rather than by one large payment due at the end of the tax year.

- Q.-18 When I left Vietnam, I was able to salvage some gold and jewelry that I converted into currency after reaching the United States. Will I be taxed on this conversion?
- A.-18 The conversion will be a taxable exchange if the amount you received when you converted the gold and jewelry into United States currency exceeded your cost or other basis in the gold or jewelry actually converted.
- Q.-19 When I left Vietnam, I was forced to leave behind my personal residence and some of my jewelry, clothing, and currency. Am I entitled to any tax deductions for these losses?
- A.-19 No.
- Q.-20 If I deposit funds that I brought from Vietnam in an interest bearing account in a United States bank, will I be taxed on such interest income?
- A.-20 Yes, interest income is includible in gross income.
- Q.-21 A widowed parent and eldest child work and support three other children of the family. How many exemptions are the parent and eldest child entitled to and who should claim the exemptions?
- A.-21 Both the parent and eldest child are entitled to a personal exemption on their separately filed returns. The one who provides over 50 percent of the support of the three nonworking children is entitled to dependency deductions for the children. However, if neither of the working family members individually furnished over half the dependents' total support, but each furnished over 10 percent of such support, they may join with the other person or persons furnishing the remainder of the support (and qualifying to claim the dependency exemption, except for furnishing over half the support), in agreeing on which one of them shall claim the exemptions by filing Form 2120, Multiple Support Agreement. Under certain circumstances, one of the working members of the family may be entitled to file as "head of household."

Q.-22 What is a head of household, and are there any advantages to filing as such?

A.-22 In general, in order to qualify as head of household, a taxpayer must be either a United States citizen or a resident alien for the entire tax year, must be unmarried or legally separated under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance on the last day of the tax year, and must have furnished over half the cost of maintaining a household for the entire year for at least one relative. Head of household tax rates generally fall between the higher tax rates for single taxpayers and the lower tax rates for married persons filing joint returns. However the multiple support agreement, discussed under question 21, cannot be used if a taxpayer qualifies as head of household.

Q.-23 Is support money received from family members living outside the United States taxable to Vietnamese refugees living in the United States?

A.-23 No.

Q.-24 Is money sent to relatives still living in Vietnam deductible for income tax purposes?

A.-24 No.

Q.-25 Is money given to another as a gift taxable?

A.-25 To the recipient, no. However, the donor may be subject to a gift tax.

Q.-26 Can a working parent claim minor children as dependents? The other parent, an alien, did not come to the United States.

A.-26 Yes, providing that the working parent furnishes over one-half of the support of the minor children. Additionally, depending on the marital status, the working parent may also be eligible to file as head of household. However, the working parent may not file a joint return because the spouse is a nonresident alien.

Q.-27 I am single and go to college. Must I file a tax return?

A.-27 You must file an income tax return if your gross income is \$2,350, or more. If you are eligible to be claimed as a dependent of another taxpayer and have gross income of \$750 or more and received any unearned income, such as interest, you must file an income tax return.

Q.-28 Are educational expenses deductible?

A.-28 Generally, educational expenses are not deductible. However, if the educational expenses are incurred to meet the express requirements of your employer, or the requirements of law or regulations, for keeping your salary, status, or employment, and if the requirements imposed serve a bona fide business purpose; or such educational expenses maintain or improve skills required in performing the duties of your present employment or other trade or business, they are deductible.

Q.-29 Is there a tax on United States currency brought from Vietnam?

A.-29 No.

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OBLIGATIONS FOR EVACUATION
MAINTENANCE AND RESETTLEMENT OF
VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIAN REFUGEES

AID Funded Pres. Deferr.	AID/IPR Funded	State Funded Cong. Appr.	Total all Funds
Available Funds	\$2,277,454	\$305,000,000	\$405,277,454
Obligations - 11/30/75			
<u>Evacuation + Movement</u>			
Shipping (CINCPAC Fleet)	7,277,000		7,277,000
Shipping (Sealift)	6,401,084	1,952,916	8,354,000
Airlift	62,462,385	23,137,615	84,600,000
<u>Camp Establishment and Refugee Maintenance and Processing</u>			
Camp Set-up	12,923,000		12,923,000
Camp Close-out		1,375,000	1,375,000
Daily Maintenance	2,766,364	101,410,636	104,177,000
Medical	1,300,000	5,000,000	4,300,000
Immigration and Nat. Ser. (Justice)	2,100,000	927,000	3,027,000
American Red Cross			
Customs	1,500,000	5,176,560	5,276,560
Bangkok-Canberra	12,470	25,000	37,470
Refugee Care			
YMCA	260,000	300,000	560,000
Baptists		303,360	303,360
Wash. International Center		33,500	33,500
Marshals Service (Justice)		7,900	7,900
Salvation Army, Guam and Others		984,000	984,000
		214,000	214,000

OBLIGATIONS FOR EVACUATION
MAINTENANCE AND RESETTLEMENT OF
VIETNAMESE AND CAMBODIAN REFUGEES

	<u>AID Funded</u> <u>Pres. Deter.</u>	<u>AD/IDR</u> <u>Funded</u>	<u>State Funded</u> <u>Cong. Appr.</u>	<u>Total all</u> <u>Funds</u>
<u>Placement of Refugees</u>				
Voluntary Agencies	\$ 720,000		\$ 64,965,000	\$ 65,685,000
State and Local Governments			2,800,000	2,800,000
Inland Transportation	197,450		6,634,626	6,832,080
ICEM	1,100,000		6,300,000	7,400,000
UNHCR			3,130,000	3,130,000
Travelers AID (Meet Prog.)			300,000	300,000
Repatriation Ship			700,000	700,000
<u>Admin (including camp sites)</u>				
National Adv. Comm.			35,000	35,000
State		557,616	1,298,472	1,856,088
AID		1,572,721	2,932,532	4,505,253
USIA		20,300	41,750	62,050
AID (Disaster Relief)			202,551	202,551
Labor			179,094	179,094
HEW			571,719	571,719
Other Government Agencies			40,000	40,000
<u>Total Obligations</u>	<u>2,277,151</u>	<u>28,000,000</u>	<u>28,977,651</u>	<u>328,155,143</u>
Remaining Availability*	-	-	77,128,300	77,128,300

* Deferred for contingencies - \$28,492,695

HFW OBLIGATIONS
through November 30, 1975

APPROPRIATION	\$100,000,000
 <u>Obligations</u>	
Public Health Service	3,204,153 *
Center for Disease Control	492,473 *
Educational Activities	4,330,689
Social and Rehabilitation Service	
Financial & Medical Assistance in States	21,619,569
Support Activities	1,113,596
 TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	 <u>\$ 30,730,480</u>
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TOTAL AVAILABLE	\$ 69,239,520

* Figures are as of November 13, 1975

Supplementary Reports on Retrievals

The following reports of the Department of Defense and the Agency for International Development provide updated data on the retrieval of funds previously authorized and appropriated for assistance to South Vietnam and Cambodia, but not expended, as required by Section 4(c) of the Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975. The appropriations covered are "Military Assistance, South Vietnamese Forces," appropriated to the Secretary of Defense, and "Indochina Postwar Reconstruction Assistance (IPR)," appropriated to the President.

Military Assistance, South Vietnamese Forces

On April 21, 1975, the \$20.9 million balance of the \$700 million appropriated for Military Assistance South Vietnamese Forces for Fiscal Year 1975 was released for obligation against requirements specified by the Defense Attache Office, Saigon and CINCPAC. On April 29, 1975, the Secretary of Defense directed that all Defense assistance to South Vietnam be suspended and on May 2, 1975, the Defense Security Assistance Agency provided guidance and procedures to the Military Departments for closing out the program.

So far, \$29,053,843 has been returned to the Treasury. This is the amount deobligated by June 30, 1975. During the period July through November, 1975, an additional \$46,677,036 has been deobligated.

There are still quantities of equipment and materiel originally funded by this account, located in the United States and at overseas locations, which are being screened for condition and suitability to fulfill requirements by the Military Departments or other government agencies. The actual value of this equipment and materiel will not be known until ultimate disposition is determined. The current estimate of total potential recoupments, including the \$75,730,879 already realized, approximates \$100,000,000.

Indochina Postwar Reconstruction Assistance

A total of \$88.0 million now is expected to be retrieved from the Vietnam and Cambodia economic assistance programs financed by the appropriation "Indochina Postwar Reconstruction Assistance (IPR)." A total of \$69.5 million has been recovered during the fiscal year to date, and an additional \$19.3 million is anticipated prior to June 30, 1976.

Special task force groups were established to handle the settlement of some 145 terminated contracts, the disposition of frustrated cargo under the Commodity Import Program, settlement of claims from both American and Vietnamese employees of the two USAID missions, and the normal liquidation of obligations on the books and records of both programs at the time of termination. The agency organized its resources to deal with discrete areas of liquidation in an efficient manner.

Contract Settlement

Of the 145 contracts terminated by the abrupt cancellation of AID programs in Vietnam and Cambodia, 107 claims totalling approximately \$10 million, have been received. A separate group, consisting of Contracting Officers, the General Counsel and the Auditor General, was established to adjudicate and process these claims. In addition, a contract settlement board was established. Contractors have 12 months from date of termination to submit final claims. Because of this time span, it is anticipated that contract settlement will be the last activity to be resolved and completed in the closeout process.

Commodity Import Program

All commodities known to have been frustrated en route to Vietnam and Cambodia have been accounted for and inventoried by AID representatives. Procedures for disposition of these commodities were established and are now being carried out.

Commodities with a short shelf-life, such as pharmaceuticals, infants' dietary formula, and dyestuffs, are in a special category. The first step for disposition of these items was to contact the original suppliers and/or producers to endeavor to sell the goods back to them at prices which would maximize the return to the USG.

All other commodities were offered to AID Regional Bureaus to determine whether or not they could be utilized. Unfortunately, much of what had to be disposed of was bulk raw materials, not suitable to most project type programs. If Regional Bureaus could not use the goods, suppliers and/or producers were contacted in the same manner as mentioned above for short shelf-life commodities.

For commodities not disposed of in the manner indicated above, the Regional Community Management Offices in Hong Kong, Singapore, Manila, and Bangkok are being supplied with sufficient details to permit them to prepare formal Invitations for Bids. Several Invitations for Bids have been published and many awards have been made.

Some commodities which were unloaded from carriers in the U.S. were sold back to original producers and/or suppliers. AID conferred with the General Services Administration regarding the role they could play in handling the disposition of all remaining commodities in the U.S. As a result, commodities have been and are being transferred to the G.S.A. for disposal action.

Other

All other facets of the closeout process are proceeding in a normal manner.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA



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